THE HICKMAN COURIER,
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THE HICKMAN COURIER.

ESTABLISHED 1859. HICKMAN, FULTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1880. VOL. XV. NO. 46.

UNITED STAT'S GOVERNMENT.

President—R. B. Hayes.
Vice President—Wm. A. Wheeler.
Secretary of State—Wm. A. Evarts.
Secretary Treasury—John Sherman.
Secretary of War—Gen. —— Ramsey.
Secretary Navy —— Thompson.
Secretary Interior—Carl Churs.
Postmaster General—David M. Key.
Attorney General—Charles Devens.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Luke P. Blackburn.
Lt. Governor—J. S. Cantrell.
Secretary of State—S. B. Churchill.
Assist. Sec. of State—Thos. G. Harris.
State Auditor—Fayette Hewitt.
Treasurer—James W. Tate.
Attorney General—P. W. Hardin.
Regi ter Land Office—Alph. Sheldon.
Sup. Pub. Instruction—J. D. Pickett.
State Printer—Elvis Porter.

COURT OF APPEALS.

—— Pryer, Chief Justice; Thos. F. Hargis, Thomas Hines, and —— Cofer, Judges.

COURTS.

Fulton County Court—H. C Bailey, judge, held every 2d Monday in each month.

Fulton County Quarterly Court—H. C. Bailey, judge, held 4th Monday in January, April, July and October.

MAGISTRATES COURTS.

1st District—Esq. Donaho, 2d Saturday in March, June, September and December. Esq. Hammond, 1st Saturday in same months.

2d District—Esq. Gear, 3rd Saturday in March, June, September and December. Esq. Miles, 4th Monday in same months.

3rd District—Esq. Reed, 3rd Monday in March, June, September and December. Esq. Mayes, 4th Saturday in same months.

4th District—Esq. Dickinson, 1st Monday in March, June, September and December. Esq. Baynes, 4th Tuesday in same months.

5th District—Esq. Boaz, 1st Wednesday in March, June, September and December. Esq. Collins, 3rd Wednesday in same months.

6th District—Esq. Jones, 4th Wednesday in March, June, September and December. Esq. Thos. Bradshaw 2d Wednesday in same months.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—H. A. Tyler.
City Judge—George Warren.
City Attorney—R. T. Tyler.
City Clerk—R. E. Millet.
City Treasurer—T. P. Fortune.
Councilmen—T. M. French, A. A. Faris, C. L. Randle, W. B. Plummer, W. T. Buckner, H. S. Campbell.
City Marshal—Jas. A. Warner.
Wharfmaster—Wm. Young.
Marketmaster—Jas. A. Warner.
City Tax Collector—Sam'l Landrum, Jr
Sexton—Peter George.
Dis't. School Trustees.—W. L. McCutchen, Jno. W. Cowgill, Jas. A. Warner.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Judge—H. C. Bailey.
County Clerk.—Jno. A. Wilson.
Sheriff—B. R. Walker.
Circuit Court Clerk—T. M. French.
Assessor—Jas. Bashart.
County Attorney—A. D. Kingman.
Jailer—Frank Thomasson.
Master Commissioner—J. A. Wilson.
County Surveyor—Robert McDaniel.
Coroner—
Circuit Judge—W. W. [illegible]son.
Commonwealth's Attorney—B. A. Neal.

WEEKLY

Courier-Journal.

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A STRANGE PEOPLE.

Do you know that there are strange people in our community, we say strange because they seem to prefer to suffer and pass their days miserably, made so by Dispepsia, and Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and General Debility, when SHILOH'S VITALIZER is guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Buck & Cowgill, Hickman, Ky.

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In the past few months there has been more than 500,000 bottles of Shiloh's Cure sold. Out of the vast number of people who have used it, more than 2,000 cases of Consumption have been cured. All Coughs, Croup, Asthma, and Bronchitis, yield at once, hence it is that everybody speaks in its praise. To those who have not used it, let us say, if you have a Cough, or your child the Croup, and you value life, don't fail to use it. For lame Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by your Druggist. For sale by Buck & Cowgill, Hickman, Ky.

An Ordinance—Policeman.

Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Hickman. SEC. 1. That the mayor be directed to appoint a policeman as is authorized by sec. 1, art. 4, of the city charter, and the compensation of said policeman is hereby fixed at 25 per cent. upon all the fines imposed and collected from persons apprehended by him.

SEC. 2. This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage

An Ordinance—Wharfage.

Be it enacted by the City Council of the City Hickman. SEC. 1. That hereafter the wharfage tax upon all steamboats landing within the corporate limits shall be 20 per cent. upon the amount of their freight bills where they do not exceed ten dollars, and two dollars and fifty cents where their freight bills aggregate ten dollars or over. All wharfage collected, less commission for collecting, to be set apart as a wharfage fund, to be expended only in constructing and keeping in repair a good substantial wharf.

SEC. 2. The owner or captain of any steamboat failing or refusing to pay said tax, shall be fined double the amount of tax due, to be recovered by warrant in the city court of Hickman [illegible]

SEC. 3. This act to take effect and force from and after its passage.

Health Ordinance,

Be it ordained by the City Council of Hickman, 1st, That John W. Cole is hereby appointed health officer in and for the city of Hickman for the ensuing twelve months, removable, however, at the option of the City Council.

2. That it shall be the duty of said health officer to watch over the sanitary condition of the city, and to carefully guard against all cause of disease, to use all known measures to prevent the introduction and spreading of contagious or infectious diseases, and to perform such other duties as the City Council may from time to time determine, necessary to promote the health of the inhabitants of the city.

3. That stagnant water, or other matter or substance deleterious to health, shall not remain upon any vacant lot or lots, and it shall be the duty of the health officer to have any such water, matter or substance removed from such lot or lots by the owner or agent of the same; and if such water, substance or matter is not removed after three days notice to the owner or agent of said lot or lots, then the health officer may have the same done at the expense of said owner or agent, and the cost for removal or abatement shall be assessed against such lot or lots, and the cost thereof be recovered by warrant in the city court of Hickman, and for his services in abating or removing such water, matter or substance, the health officer shall be allowed three dollars per day, to be taxed to the cost of abating or removal by the city court of Hickman and recovered as the cost of removal, &c.

4. The health officer shall have authority to order the removal, abatement and prevention of any and every sanitary nuisance in the city of Hickman and specify a reasonable time within which it shall be done, and in the event of the failure of the owner, agent or occupant of the premises to comply with the order of the health officer to so remove, abate or prevent any sanitary nuisance within the time given, he or she shall be liable to a fine in the city court of Hickman of not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars to be recovered by warrant, taken out by said health officer, in the city court of Hickman, and for each of said warrants taken out the health officer shall be allowed 25 per cent of what is recovered and collected in such case.

5. It shall not be lawful for any person to suffer or permit any decayed vegetable or animal matter, slop, trash, dirt, or stagnant water to be and remain upon their lot or premises in the city of Hickman, and it shall be the duty of the health officer after two days notice if such is not removed or abated, to have warrant issued from the city court of Hickman against the persons owning or occupying said lot or premises, and upon conviction of a violation of this ordinance, such person shall be fined by said city court not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person to permit any kind of dirt or filth to accumulate, be and remain upon their premises in their privys, stables, cellars, or out houses, or upon their lots, and if any person violates this ordinance they shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty dollars, to be recovered by warrant in the city court of Hickman.

7. *Be it further ordained,* that all vaults or pits now in use, or heretofore used as privies, be thoroughly cleaned out and then filled to the level of the earth with good, clean, dry dirt or clay, on or before the 15th day of March, 1880, and upon a failure to do, the occupant or owner of the premises upon which said sink or pit may be found, shall each be fined in a sum of not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars, and each day after the 15th day of March next shall be considered a separate offense, said fines to be recovered by warrant in the city court.

8. The health officer is authorised to have all pits and sinks, used as privies, cleaned out and filled up as above directed, and the expenses thereof, including three dollars for his services for superintending the cleaning and filling of such pit or sink, to be taxed against the owner or occupant of the premises, to be recovered by warrant in the city court, in the name of the city, and the premises upon which the pit or sink is found shall be subject to the payment of the same.

8. These ordinances to be in force from and after their passage.

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Weekly American,
NASHVILLE.

ONE DOLLAR FOR A YEAR.

The next Presidential election will determine questions of vital importance to every citizen of the Union. Upon its results will depend the perpetuity of our republican form of government. All these questions will be thoroughly discussed in the present session of Congress. It is our desire and our purpose, so far as we can contribute to that end, that every citizen shall be fully informed upon all these questions of such vast moment. Is our national government to be henceforth an imperial despotism? Is the bayonet to rule the ballot? Are the rights of the States, expressly reserved in the Constitution, to yield to centralised dictation? Shall arrogant and imperious party leaders, under the cry of Liberty, rob the citizens of liberty? Shall Mammon be the only deity who shall be acknowledged as having divine rights? Shall labor be deprived of its just rewards? In order to bring it within the means of every man, mechanic, farmer and laborer, in all vocations, even in these hard times, to inform himself what political parties are proposing, we have reduced the terms of the Weekly American to ONE DOLLAR a year; For six months, 75 cents; Three months, 40 cents. The real value of the paper will not be decreased with reduction of price, but will be vastly increased in proportion to price.

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Educational Department.

J. H. SAUNDERS, EDITOR.

The first Normal School in the United States was opened at Lexington, July 3, 1839—just 41 years ago.

A good education is that which assures to the body all the beauty—all the perfection of which it is capable.—[Plato.

Report says that Jas. Russell Young has made $30,000 from his excellent book entitled "Around the World with General Grant."

The compulsory education law in Massachusetts has increased the average attendance upon the public schools 4:30 per cent. in the past three years.

A Boston school committee is about to formally discuss the matter of corporal punishment in the public schools, and to consider what means can be adopted to remedy the existing evil. A special inspector of hygiene for the schools is to be appointed.

St. Louis has fifty two public kindergarten schools, besides the morning and afternoon schools. The number of paid teachers in the kindergartens is 150, and of "teaching pupils" 47. Last quarter the average number of pupils was 4,503; total number in the kindergartens for ten weeks, 5,838.

A reformed orthography is to be introduced in all the Prussian schools. All new school books will hereafter be printed with the reformed spelling, and no educational works with the old spelling will be used in schools after the lapse of a certain interval. The governments of Austria, Bavaria and Wurtemberg have also adopted the new spelling.

It has seemed to me that the one grand error in our education is the mistaken idea about elementary training. Men go to college and utterly break down because their early education was not properly attended to. We can better afford to have a wooden head over a college than over a primary school.—[President Robinson of Brown University.

It is absurd to say as some writers do, that what is being demanded from the schools by sensible people is the arrangement of curriculum higher than that now in use. It is really the reverse; what is wanted is a simpler, more compact course of studies, imparted in a more intelligent, vivid and inspiring way than that in operation at present. There are already too many studies, and too advanced ones in the school courses. Fewer studies and better teaching are what are beginning to be recognized as the practical requirements of the school world.—[N. Y. Tribune.

LESSON II.

Teacher—"Well, children, do you remember what we talked about yes[illegible]"

Children—"[illegible] we talked about hair."

T.—"Very well. To-day we will talk about the eyes." [Prints the word upon the board, points to it, and makes them repeat it several times.] "Now, can you tell me what your eyes are good for?"

C.—"Good to see with."

T.—Very good. Can you think of anything else they are good for? When a boy is angry do his eyes look just as they do when he is pleased and good natured?"

C.—"No, sir."

T.—"When a little girl cries, do her eyes look just as they do when she smiles?"

C.—"No, sir."

T.—"Well, then, our eyes are good to show our feelings. When a little boy feels happy, I can see it in his eyes. When he is in trouble I can see it in his eyes too. Whether he is kind and pleasant, or sour and surly, it all shines out from his eyes. Now what do you call these little shutters that close your eyes when you sleep and open when you wake?"

C.—"Eyelids."

T.—"Well, think now what your eyelids are good for. George, suppose you had no eyelids at all, and you were obliged to sleep with your eyes wide open, would any harm come of it?"

George—"Yes, sir; things would get into my eyes and hurt them."

T.—"Yes, indeed; and when you were awake, the dust, and snow, and everything that is floating in the air would be driven into your eyes and they would soon be spoiled. So you see the eyelids are good to keep the eyes safe from harm. What are the eye lids good for?"

C.—"To keep the eyes safe from all harm."

T.—"Yes; and those fringes of hair that you have on the edge of your eyelids, what are they called?"

C.—"Eye lashes."

T.—"Well, eyelashes help to keep the dust out of your eyes too. Now tell me what is the shape of your eye?"

C.—"Round like a ball."

T.—Let us next see whether your eyes are set in the best place for seeing things. Look at Thomas' eyes and tell me what part of his face they are in. You see that they are placed just under his forehead, and one on each side of his nose. You see each eye is set in a large hole and can turn every way to look at things. Now, if anybody should strike Thomas on this part of his face with a club (places a rule across his eyes) would he hit his eyes or his nose and forehead?"

C.—"Hit his nose and forehead."

T.—"So you see the bones of the nose and forehead stand out beyond the eyes and keep them from hurt by a blow. How many things, have I said keep the eyes from harm?"

C.—"Four."

T.—"What are they?"

C.—"Eyelids, eyelashes, nose and forehead."

You will readily perceive that the above lesson keeps the children thinking. The old alphabet method of teaching children to spell and read buries all thought and introduces the child to the tread mill, routine, machine work so common in our schools Mr. Welcher system keeps the mind active, and gives it no time or opportunity to fall into the old time ruts and channels of the past. We regard this as an excellent work.

THE BENDERS.

Identification of the Two at Fremont.

An Omaha, Neb., special to the *Tribune* says: To day, Mrs. Bender was visited in jail at Fremont by an Omaha reporter, to whom she said the first murder ever committed by she and her husband was in Illinois on their farm, near Jacksonville. The victim asked for lodging and supper, and in paying for the same in advance, exhibited considerable money. While eating supper Bender cut his head in two from behind, and he was dumped into the cellar through a trap door, arranged by Bender, who got the money. The corpse was buried next morning back of the house. A few weeks after this they went to Iowa, remaining eight months, and then went to Indiana, living on the murdered man's money. Then they went to Kansas, where Bender's children by his first wife, John and Kate, were living, together with a cousin, Maggie. They kept a resort for travelers and called it Bender's Hotel. They had committed no murders prior to the old folks' arrival, but in the course of time old Bender arranged the trap door, and then the murdering operations began. Kate at one time had a man in bed with her, and she cut his throat and slept till morning beside the corpse. His money was divided. She never injured horse thieves and cut throats who came to the house, but entertained them well with her cousin Maggie. No murders were committed by the family after they fled from Kansas. Old Bender has confessed, believing the old woman has escaped. His story tallies with his wife's exactly. He relates the history of the family and their crimes. The sheriff from Kansas is now probably at Lincoln obtaining a requisition from the Governor, and will be at Fremont to-morrow.

A New Gatling Gun.

[From the London Times.]

All the most terrible and deadly weapons of war hitherto introduced appear to have been thrown in the shade by an improved Gatling gun which was exhibited recently by Dr. R. J. Gatling to a number of experts at the offices of Sir William Armstrong & Co. This weapon is capable of firing 1,000 shots per minute, and killing a man or a horse at a mile range. The gun has a compact appearance, can be taken to pieces and easily carried about; can be applied to military or naval use, and the mechanism of it is simplicity itself. The revolving barrel has ten compartments, into which as they whirl round, cartridges drop from a tall oblong case fixed over the center of the barrel. At each turn of the handle ten shots are fired, and their dispersion is accomplished by a sliding apparatus.

The Exact Census Taker.

The most precise and thorough census enumerator [illegible] have heard of turned up in [illegible] Southern Nevada, and he had a lively [illegible]

As an illustration, he called at an old prospector's cabin the other morning, and taking out his big blank book, proceeded to put the miner through the entire category of questions about as follows:

"What street do you live on?"

"Don't live on no street. I live in the rocks."

"What's the number of your house?" ask the interrogator, still adhering to the text of his blank form.

"The number of my cabin?" quizzed the miner, "it's No. 1, I reckon."

"What's your name?"

"Bill Lamar."

"Are you white, black, mulatto, Indian or Chinese?"

"What, now," said Bill, slightly ruffled and rising, "I don't know what you are driving at, stranger, but I want you to understand that 'round this camp I bears the reputation of bein' white."

"Are you male or female?" solemnly inquired the questioner.

"Me—me?" shouted Bill, taking a step nearer his visitor, and starting to roll up his sleeves—"Me? I'm a man, every inch of me?"

Still pursuing his duty, the government agent continued:

"Are you sick or temporarily disabled?"

"Sick? disabled?" roared Bill, as he danced wildly before the young man with the big book. "You derned fool —no!"

"Blind?"

"Not much!" hissed the miner with eyes flashing.

"Idiotic?"

Wild with rage and glaring like a madman at this question, Bill shook his fist under the agent's nose just as the latter looked up and innocently followed up his question with—

"Insane, crippled, bedridden?"

This was too much. Bill's fist came down on the census taker's unfortunate head like a rock hammer, while at the same time his No. 14 brogans sought such a leverage under the poor fellow's coat tails as lifted him clear out doors, book and all.

The amazed enumerator gave one glance back at the advancing form of the most dangerous looking human being his eyes had rested on, and started for a gulch a hundred yards away, where he rubbed down his bruises, and seating himself on a rock, opened his great book and after the name of "Bill Lamar" wrote the words:

"Maimed, crippled or otherwise disabled?"

"No!"

"Insane?"

"Yes!"

Gen. Hancock, who was invited to attend the St. Louis Fair in October, has replied that he will not be able to leave his post of duty. Having failed to obtain this first class attraction, the Fair Association will be satisfied with Garfield. A letter of invitation was addressed to that gentleman, inviting him to accept the honor which Gen. Hancock was obliged regretfully to decline.

General Butler will, if he runs for Congress in the Seventh Massachusetts district, this fall, be known as the "Independent Labor Greenback Reform Democratic" candidate. That ought to swamp him.

A Cure for Hydrophobia.

A Simple Weed that Grows by the Wayside—History of the Cure.

Albany Argus.

A lady handed a reporter the other day, a slip of paper asking him if he would not publish it for the benefit of the public. It was found to be a simple but effective cure for that dog day terror, hydrophobia. The cure, which experience has proved to be infallible, is nothing more than the root of a common weed known as elecampane steeped in milk. Elecampane grows in great profusion along many country roads in this and Rensselaer counties. It has powerful medical qualities, and milk is well known to be a specific for many poisons. The manner of administering the antidote will be learned by a perusual of the following history of this simple and wonderful cure:

In Chester county, Pa., lived a German named Joseph Emery, who used to be sent for far and wide when anybody had [illegible] bitten by a rabid animal. [illegible] to his patient, carrying something understood to be a root, which he himself dug in the woods. He milked a pint of milk fresh from the cows, put the root into it, boiled it, gave it to the patient fasting; made him fast after taking it; gave a second and third dose on alternate days, and never failed in affecting a cure. In some way his secret transpired, and the root was known to be elecampane.

The story current in the country was that an old German made the discovery in the days of Penn., and applied to the Pennsylvania Legislature for a grant of $300 for making his secret public. His offer was treated with contempt, and he resolved that his secret should die with him; but a drunken son knew it, wrote out the recipe, making a number of copies, and tried to sell them at $1 apiece. He only succeeded in selling two—one of those to the man who made such effective use of it. So well did he establish the local reputation of his specific that in his neighborhood folks were not afraid of mad dogs This man never failed to cure or prevent hydrophobia. In one case the spasms had begun before the first dose was given, and the patient recovered.

About Elections.

While the evils of the late election are yet in sight, it is a good time to take a survey of them and consider a means of preventing them. Perhaps our society is not now afflicted with a greater evil than the debauchery of elections. It is productive of harm in many ways. It encourages and promotes idleness and drunkenness, with a long train of attendant evils. In a word, our elections, especially about the cities and towns, are disgraceful and demoralizing. They endanger the peace and jeopardize life. They come double every two years and get no better. Can not the evils be remedied? It [illegible] thinking people would [illegible] could effect a remedy. [illegible] feeling, inimical [illegible] candidates who resort to [illegible] practices? It would seem so. Certainty law and order, sobriety, love of peace and uprightness and power here.

Forty-one Days Starvation.

The Monroe (N. C. Express says that about ten years ago Miss Margarett Ann Stanton started one day to visit a neighbor, and was not heard of for forty one days, during which time she subsisted on the twigs of bushes When found she was lying near the root of a tree which had blown down, and was able to get water which had lodged in the excavation, and all around her in reaching distance the twigs had been chewed up and then spit out. There was unmistakable evidence that she had had a severe attack of typhoid fever, but was now convalescent and able to be removed home. Miss Stanton survived this remarkable episode in her life for several years, a living witness and a standing monument to the fact that a person can live for forty days without nourishment.

Death of Gen. Wm. O. Butler.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.—Gen. Wm. O. Butler died at Carrollton this morning at 5 o'clock, aged 89 years. He was an officer in the regular army of 1812, and was present at the battle of New Orleans. For a number of years he was in Congress. He was commander in chief of our army in Mexico; was a candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Gen. Lewis Cass, and represented Kentucky in the Washington Peace Convention at the beginning of the war. For some years he has lived in retirement at his home in Carrollton.

CROSSLAND'S majority over Roberson was 1,569.

Thomas' majority over Reed 1,169; over Neale 2,080.

"Save the Man With the Red Hair!"

It requires great coolness and experience to steer a course down the rapids of the Sault Ste. Marie, says a Canadian paper; and a short time before our arrival two Americans had ventured to descend them without boatmen, and were consequently upset. As the story was reported to us, one of them owed his salvation to a singular coincidence. As the accident took place immediately opposite the town, many of the inhabitants were attracted to the bank of the river to watch the struggles of the unfortunate men, thinking any attempt at a rescue would be hopeless. Suddenly, however, a person appeared rushing toward the group, frantic with excitement. "Save the man with the red hair!" he vehemently shouted; and the exertions which were made in consequence of his earnest appeals were successful, and the red-haired individual, in an exhausted condition, was safely landed. "He owes me $18," said his rescuer, drawing a long breath and looking approvingly on his assistants. The red-haired man's friend had not a creditor at the Sault, and, in default of a competing claim, was allowed to pay his debt of nature. "And I'll tell you what it is, stranger," said the narrator of the foregoing incident, complacently drawing a moral therefrom, "a man'll never know how necessary he is to society, if he don't make his life valuable to his friends as well as to himself."

The statement comes from the national bureau of statistics, that both our exports and imports have been larger this year than any previous year in our history, but that the exports are larger than imports. We are still selling more than we buy.

Passing Smiles.

A Philadelphia girl who pads her bathing suit says it is the safest and surest way to reform.

A great number of rheumatic people who object to the round dance like to be around when it is danced.

Beecher professes to honor the man who slops over. *He* says if a man has a big bucket and only a pint of water he won't spill it.

An Illinois lady writes that the mission of a widow in this life is to tell her casual male acquaintances how elegant all other men are.

Eli Perkins understands something about the distillation of wood ashes; but he says it is impossible to try to get a lie out of whole cloth.

When the trunks of a society belle are driven into Saratoga the ancient inhabitants think that a lot of circus wagons are entering the village.

A lady being asked how old she was replied: "I was married at eighteen; my husband was then thirty. Now he is twice as old. I'm thirty-six.

A small boy, boasting of his father's accomplishments, said: "My father can do almost anything; he's a notary public and he's an apothecary, and can mend teeth, and he is a doctor, and can mend wagons and things, and can play the fiddle; he's a jackass at all trades."

"Do you see that spring over there?" said a settler in Arkansas to a stranger. "Well, that's an iron spring, that is; and it is so mighty powerful that the farmers' horses about here who drink the water of it never have to be shod. The shoes just grow on their feet naturally."

"Bub, did you ever stop to think," said a grocer recently, as he measured out half a peck of potatoes, "that potatoes contain sugar, water and starch?" "Nos, I didn't replied the boy, "but I heard mother say you put peas and beans in your coffee, and about a pint of water in every quart of milk you sold." The subject of natural philosophy was dropped right there.

"Rather According."

A pretty solid looking chunck of a colored man bought a water melon on the market yesterday afternoon and betook himself to the stone yard opposite to devour it. Seated on a big stone he had cut the melon in two, and was about to begin active hostilities when a bootblack came sulking up and asked:

"Say, can't yer sorter divide with a poor boy?"

"Mo, Sah." Was the emphatic reply.

"Can't yer give me one slice?" continued the lad after a pause.

"No, sah, I can't. Jist see de size of dis mellyon an' look at me. Dar' won't be a mouffull to spar, an' you needn't hang 'round heah no longer."

"Won't you even give me the seeds?" persisted the boy.

The man laid down the half he had [illegible] answered:

"I can't say 'bout dat. It'll be rather accordin' to how fast I fill up on de rest of it!"

Eating Crow.

The chaff about eating crow—a fish which is just now in great demand—springs from a story in the old Knickerbocker Magazine, more than a quarter of a century ago.

It was the story of a summer boarding house keeper on the Hudson and of an indignant patron.

Whenever the latter ventured to suggest that the spring chicken was rather tough, or that the roast beef must have been cut from the cow's hoofs, he was exactly told that he was entirely "too partickorler," and that the autocrat of the table and the house could eat anything, even a crow. This settled the matter for the time being, but the boarder, convinced against his will, was of the same opinion still, at all events in regard to the quality of the edibles placed before him. So often was the remark, "I kin eat anything, I kin eat crow," brought down on his devoted head that he finally resolved to try the old man. He went out gunnin" one day, and succeeded in bagging a very fine, fat old crow. He went into the kitchen, and by dint of soft words and filthy lucre induced the cook to allow him to prepare that crow for the table. He boiled it nicely, and then it wasn't such a bad looking dish. His heart misgave him; the flinty old cuss" would eat it after all The cook was a Scotch woman, and used snuff. He borrowed all she had, and sprinkled it liberally over the crow gave it another simmer, and then taking it on a salver, brought it before his host, saying, as he set it down, "Now, my dear sir, you have said a thousand times, if you have said it once, that you can eat crow; here is one very carefully cooked." It is said the old man turned pale for a moment, but braced himself against the back of his chair, and with "I kin eat crow," he began, cutting a good mouthful. He swallowed it, and then preparing for a second onslaught, he looked his boarder straight in the eye, while he ejaculated, "I've eaten crow" and took his second portion. He lifted his hands mechanically, as if for a third onslaught, but dropped them quickly over the region of his stomach, and, rising hurriedly and unsteadily, retreated for the door muttering as he went, "But dang me if I hanker arter it."

Gov Blackburn denies through a correspondent of the Courier-Journal that he defended Garfield in his speech at Crab Orchard.

Memphis has at present about twenty three miles of sewers. No complaints have been heard to their proper working, and the general verdict is that the system in vogue is a perfect success.

The betting in New York is all in favor of Hancock Hancock men are offering a commission of 10 per cent. for the securing of opportunities to bet on their candidate.

The Federal Council of Germany has rejected the proposition to reintroduce silver currency in Germany, and the Government will, it is reported, adopt means to expedite the melting up of what remains of the old silver coin.

Let's Beat Georgia.

[Clinton (Ky.) Democrat.]

Georgia won the prize banner offered by Texas in 1876 to the State giving the largest Democratic majority. She proposed to roll up 70,000 majority for Hancock and English in November. Let's beat her, Kentuckians, and take the banner away from her. We can do it.

Reform It Altogether.

[Somerset (Ky.) Reporter.

We are pleased to hear our people expressing disgust at the vulgar jokes indulged in by my political speakers. It has grown to be so common that a lady dare not be present at a political meeting, and it is a shame upon a people that politicians are allowed to descend so low.

Hancock and English.

[New York Sun.]

We observe the statement in one of our contemporaries that Gen. Hancock recently returned from a visit to Greystone.

This is a good [illegible] Gen. Hancock may derive the greatest advantage from frequent visits to the sage of Greystone. Mr. Tilden's opinions and advice will be of greater advantage to him in this campaign, and during his administration if he is elected, than barrels of money.

There is no truer American, no deeper thinker, no more profound political philosopher, no more learned and cultivated statesman, no more sincere patriot living than Samuel J. Tilden.

Features of a Presidential Canvass.

[New York Herald.]

That moment when a man is nominated for President the writers begin to discuss the qualities of his wife as they would criticise an animal at a county fair. Of course, much praise is given to the lady; but it must be a matter of chagrin and humiliation for a candidate to have the name of his wife bandied about, as if the way she combs her hair or the number of her stockings that go into the Monday's wash should be mentioned as factors in the canvass. At the same time there are politicians so weak that they encourage writers to speak of their wives as public characters whose clothes are to be praised. The politician who is great and attractive enough in himself does not require that the fine qualities of his wife, his mother in law, his servant girl or his milkman should be discussed

The Mean Work Already Begun.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

The Associated Press, which seems to be controlled by the Republican politicians, is evidently determined to do all within its power for the election of Garfield by discriminating in favor of the Republican party in transmitting political news. As an instance of this contemptible business may be mentioned the fact that a few days ago an account [illegible] the Western papers of a Republican meeting in the town of Titusville, Pa., [illegible] when forty thousand Democrats assembled in New York city on Wednesday night to inaugurate the campaign, and were addressed by President Tilden, Speaker Randall; Senator Jones, and other men of national prominence, not a word of the circumstance was sent over the wires.

Men's Age.

Few men die of old age. Almost all die of disappointment, passion mental or bodily toil, or accident. Passion kills men sometimes, even suddenly. The common expression, choked with passion, has little exaggeration in it, for even though not suddenly fatal, strong passions shorten life.

Strong-bodied men often die young; weak men live longer than the strong, for the strong use their strength, and the weak have none to use. The latter take care of themselves; the former do not. As it is with the body, so it is with the mind and temper.

The strong are apt to break, or like the candle, to run out; the weak burn out. The inferior animals, which live in general regular and temperate lives, have generally their prescribed number of years. The horse lives twenty five years; the ox fifteen or twenty; the dog ten or twelve; the rabbit eight; the guinea pig six or seven years.

These numbers all bear a similar proportion to the time the animal takes to grow its full size. But man, of the animals, is one that seldom comes up to this average. He ought to live a hundred years, according to this physiological law, as five times twenty are one hundred, but instead of that he scarcely reaches, on the average, four times his growing period; the cat six times, and the rabbit eight times this standard measurement. The reason is obvious—man is not the most irregular and the most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard working of all animals; and there is reason to believe, though we cannot tell what an animal secretly feels, that more than any other animal, man cherishes wrath to keep warm, and consumes himself with the fire of his own secret reflections.

A New Etymological Point.

"You will observe from this word *pater*," said a schoolmaster to his pupil, "the great flexibility of the Latin language. *Pater* is a father, and here we have *patruns*, an uncle; and *propatruns*, a great uncle on the father's side. Can you make any such change in our language? *Pater, patruns, propatruns*—father; is there any way you can change father into uncle in English?"

"I don't think of any," replied young hopeful, "unless you get him to marry your aunt."

The pleuro pneumonia is spreading among the cattle in the State of Maryland. It made its first appearance in the year 1870, and has never been absent since. An official veterinary surgeon reports to the governor of the State that three fourths of the dairies in and around Baltimore have the disease in a more or less serious form

Statistics prepared by the Treasury Department show that during the fifteen years of peace $837,104,823 of the principal of the debt has been cancelled, while the current annual interest in charge is $70,000,000 less than at the close of the war—a record that is unparalleled in the history of finance.

The End of the World.

The following dismal picture of the end of the world is by the noted French scientist, Camille Flammarion:

The earth was born; she will die. She will die either of old age, when her vital elements shall have been used up, or through the extinction of the sun, to whose rays her life is suspended. She might also die by accident, through collision with some celestial body meeting her on her route; but this end of the world is the most improbable of all. She may, we repeat, die a natural death through the slow absorption of her vital elements. In fact, it is probable that the air and water are diminishing. The ocean, like the atmosphere, appears to have been formerly much more considerable than it is in our day. The terrestrial crust is penetrated by waters which combine chemically with the rocks. It is almost certain that the temperature of the interior of the globe reached that of boiling water at the depth of about six miles, and prevents the water from descending any lower; but the absorption will continue with the cooling of the globe. The oxygen, nitrogen, and carbonic acid which compose our atmosphere also appear to undergo absorption, but slower. The thinker may foresee, through the mist of ages yet to come, the epoch, yet afar off, in which the earth, deprived of the atmospheric, aqueous vapor which protects her from the glacial cold of space by preserving the solar rays around her, will become chilled in the sleep of death. As Henri Vivarel says: "From the summit of the mountains a winding sheet of snow will descend upon the high plateaus and the valleys, driving before it life and civilization, and masking forever the cities and nations that it meets on its passage." Life and human activity will press insensibly toward the inter-tropical zone. St. Petersburg, Berlin, London, Paris, Vienna, Constantinople and Rome will fall asleep in succession under their eternal shroud. During very many ages equatorial humanity will undertake Arctic expeditions to find again under the ice the place of Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux and Marseilles. The sea coasts will have changed, and the geographical map of the earth will have been transformed. No one will live and breathe any more except in the equatorial zone up to the day when the last family, nearly dead with cold and hunger, will sit on the shore of the last sea, in the rays of the sun which will thereafter shine here below on an ambulent tomb revolving aimlessly around a useless light and a barren heat.

A Hindoo Juggler.

The automaton I shall now describe is a huge carbuncle, in form and appearance just like an ordinary date, such as any one would handle and attempt to eat without suspecting deception. It was owned and exhibited by a Hindoo ventriloquist, who was also a juggler, and he called his carbuncle "the speaking date." Whenever he spoke to it, the answer came promptly and appropriately, as it seemed, from the very heart of the date, which lay on a table several feet from the exhibitor.

It was not always, however, an obedient servant, for sometimes, when the master gave an order, the date argued the point, making objections, offering excuses, and finally yielding, as it were, under protest.

It would complain that it was "sleepy," or "tired of doing the same thing over and over," or "the people were not paying attention." But all this only enhanced the interest of the occasion; and when, at last, the rebellious little thing concluded to do as it was bidden, the audience was in ecstacies.

A tree was made to grow, in our presence, putting forth its long, pointed leaves, then the dainty blooms and finally a clump of luscious fruit. But of this we are not invited to partake, for it disappeared suddenly, and only the single little golden brown date we had seen at the first remained. This was, of course, only a specimen of the slight-of-hand "tricks" that Hindoo jugglers know so well how to perform, while the apparent speaking of the date was the result of ventriloquism—the juggler being able to make his voice sound as if it had come from where the date lay, and so induced the audience to think that the voice came out of the fruit-like carbuncle itself.

But after this the stone jumped, walked, ran, and finally, with head and wings suddenly attached, flew across the stage, and alighted between the conjurer's joined hands. This was accomplished by means of machinery adroitly hidden between the carbuncle and the golden tripod upon which it lay. Curious and startling as were the movements, they were wonders of mechanism, and of course had nothing to do with the supernatural powers, such as the ventriloquist pretended to possess.—*From an Indian Letter.*

Garrick.

Garrick's character was by no means perfect. Many faults were laid to his charge; and among others was his fondness of flattery. Murphy, to whom Garrick had given loan upon loan of money, accuses him of meanness. This charge, however, has been proved to be as unjust as it was ungrateful. On one occasion Murphy was asked his opinion of Garrick. He replied: "Off the stage, sir, he was a mean, sneaking fellow; but on the stage"—throwing up his hands and eyes—"Impossible to describe!" Mrs. Clive was one night standing at the wing; alternately weeping and scolding at Garrick's acting; and turning away in anger, she exclaimed: "I believe he could act a gridiron!" Once, at a splendid dinner-party at Lord ——'s they suddenly missed Garrick, and could not imagine what had become of him, until they were drawn to the window by the convulsive shrieks of laughter of a young negro boy, who was rolling on the ground in an ecstacy of delight to see Garrick mimicking a turkey-cock in the court-yard, with his coat-tail stuck out behind, and in a seeming flutter of feathered rage and pride. In "Lear" Garrick's very stick acted. The scene with Cordelia and the physician, as Garrick played it, was ineffably pathetic. The anathema in this play exceeded all imagination; it electrified the audience with horror. The words "Kill—kill—kill" echoed the revenge and impotent rage of a frantic King.—*Chamber's Journal.*

Simpsonburg's Conundrum.

Simpsonburg is not noted for his activity; quite the contrary. At the club the other evening he got up energy sufficient to propound a conundrum. Said he: "Boys, why am I like a torpedo?" After having recovered from the shock produced by Simpsonburg's unwonted activity the guesses flowed in quick succession. Jones thought it was because a torpedo is full of empty noise; but that was not right, Simpsonburg said. Neither was Robinson's guess, that it was because a torpedo doesn't say anything when it speaks. Smith tried to work out a pun on torpedo, torpid oh, but failed miserably. Everybody began to look sick. Then Brown tried. He said it was because a torpedo was not good for anything till its neck is twisted. Simpsonburg shook his head with something like animation. One of the boys said it was because it was a relief when either went off, and another ventured the guess, in an undertone, that it was a blasted nuisance. Finally Simpsonburg had to divulge; he couldn't contain himself longer. He said it was because he was full of snap. The boys yawned languidly; every one of them acknowledged to Simpsonburg that he should never have guessed it, which pleased Simpsonburg mightily.

What is seen is best understood; what is understood interests; what interests is best remembered. Illustration is, therefore, the basis of successfull teaching.—[Horace Mann.

THE HICKMAN COURIER,

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George Warren, Editor.

Price of Subscription, $2.

FRIDAY, : : : : : AUG. 13, 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT:

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,

of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

W. H. ENGLISH,

of Indiana.

Work and vote for Hancock and English.

The population of the United States is a little less than fifty millions.

The Democrats are at last united in Virginia, which will give us the State in November next.

Dr. Tanner, worried through his forty days fast, and is rapidly recovering. Most people set him down as a humbug.

INDIANA is now the great point of interest in the political world. The Republicans are moving on it in their strongest column.

A PETITION has been filed to establish a new voting precinct in this county, at Jordan, the new district to be made up of portions of the Hickman and Cayce precincts.

So far there have been no indications of a return of yellow fever at Memphis. Her escape is doubtless owing to the perfect sewerage introduced since the last epidemic.

Our anxiety makes us fearfully doubtful about Indiana. The Republicans are making a hot campaign, and the Democrats some how are not fighting with the old time vim.

WHY should Gen. Weaver, who is a "fiat money apostle, be passing the hat around for dollar subscriptions for election expenses. Why don't he make the dollars?—Public Ledger.

IF Fulton county Democrats don't rouse up and "boom" for Hancock, now the local elections are passed, we shall be tempted to send for some prominent Republican to come down and "cuss" us all.

THERE are a few Greenback voters in Fulton, Hickman and Graves counties. Will some one tell us what they are now fighting for, and what they hope to accomplish. Every vote they poll in Kentucky only lessens the Democratic majority.

THE people of Nashville are just now interested in the alligator question, three having recently been seen in Cumberland river at that point. One was killed. He weighed twenty pounds and measured four feet and 10 inches from head to tail.

Our Kentucky State Guard has had a grand encampment at Crab Orchard spring's which cost the State $15,000! but there being no money in the treasury for such purposes the Governor is at a loss to know how to pay for the grand display.

THE news from Illinois regarding the campaign continues to be encouraging, and it is emphatically asserted by those who have been in all parts of that State that she will cast her vote for the Democratic State ticket, and also for the National ticket.

Large numbers of colored men voted the Democratic ticket in Alabama, Monday. They have found out at last that it is to their interest to cut loose from the Republican element that has so long made fools of them, without any adequate compensation for their support.

COL. HENRY WALKER, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, writes the National Democratic Committee: "Our rival State Committees have met and joined hands; we go into the fight united: everything looks well here for the heaviest Democratic vote ever polled in the State. Our people are enthusiastic and believe in success. I have been surprised at the large number of Republicans, soldiers and others, who say openly they shall vote for Hancock."

NOTWITHSTANDING its vulgar aspects, the fast of Dr. Tanner has been of great interest. It establishes a new fact of the power of the human body to go without food. It has even excited interest in the religious world. It is hoped that one experiment of this kind will suffice, and that we shall not have starving matches added to walking, swimming, eating, drinking, rowing, running and other matches too numerous to mention. Once, it is well enough. It does not need to be repeated, at least for a century.

The Elmira Gazette announces that a democrat has deposited in its office the sum of $1,600, to be matched against a like sum from the pockets of any republican who believes in Garfield's success, the bets to be distributed as follows:

$100 that Hancock carries Connecticut. $100 that Hancock carries New Jersey. $100 that Hancock carries Indiana. $100 that Hancock carries New York. $100 that he wins all the above bets. And $1,000 that Hancock will be elected.

All offers to be accepted or none.

THE Hickman *Courier* says the New York Sun is for Ben Butler for Governor of Massachusetts. Is the New York Sun related to the son of York, whose arrival once had so marked an effect upon the weather?—*Bowling Green Intelligencer.*

Don't believe we said it, but if we did, and you don't stop making such flings, you'll find your glorious summer made a winter of discontent by a 180 pound son—in the shape of a fighting editor!

PADUCAH, the metropolis of the district that once proudly called itself "the Gibraltar of Democracy," has been captured by the Republicans, and the district is represented in Congress by an Independent, who dictates to the Democratic party the terms upon which he will accept a nomination at its hands. Jackson seems not to have known what he was about when he made "the purchase."—*Bowling Green Intelligencer.*

The convention Democrats have the challenge square in their face to put forward a nominee, but they seem loth to respond. The rank and file who favored a convention heretofore, so far as we know, favor one yet. The trouble seems to be that the aspirants are not anxious to tackle Turner. Turner has made a good member of Congress, is a good Democrat, and has gained strength since the [illegible] election. A convention might o[illegible] worse men as it did two years ago.

The Republican conference has announced to the world that the Republicans mean business. The South can take care of itself, but we propose to carry the North. This is bold and to the point. It is sound policy. Few parties in our history would have had the courage to hold an open conference to discuss a plan of campaign.—*Louisville Commercial.*

The plan of the Republican campaign thus announced is to waste no time, money, or exertion upon the Southern States, but to concede the 138 electoral votes of the South to Hancock, and to make their fight exclusively in the North—a solid North against a solid South. The Democrats should meet them on their announced programme, and throw all their power in an effort to carry certain Northern States, leaving the Southern States severely alone. On a square, confident, enthusiastic fight and fair count, the democrats can carry New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey, Connecticut, California, Colorado, and Oregon, or at least can carry most of them.

Benders Discharged.

Oswego, Ks., Aug. 10—The supposed Benders had a preliminary examination to-day, and were discharged.

The Thing Explained.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

It is not easy to stop going to Congress when a man gets in the habit of it. It is like smoking five cent cigars—the more you smoke the more you want to smoke.

Cases of Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Capt. E. C. Harris, his first mate, John Fender, Steward W. Brown, and seamen John Martin and Thomas Casey, were taken from the schooner Augustus, from Port De Paix, Saturday and sent to the Fever Hospital at quarantine.

Fast Mail on the Mississippi.

Captain John H. Baldwin has written a letter to the Pittsburg Dispatch, in reply to an article in that paper, regarding the fast mail packet for the lower river, in which he says this enterprise has assumed a much larger scope than originally intended and will include a tri-weekly fast mail line, a daily line, fast freight, and passenger packets and a barge consisting of four powerful tow boats, with five barges each. This will involve an outlay of $700,000, all of which has been provided for, and the different lines will be completed and running in a year.

How things are Mixed in Maine.

[Maine Letter to the Philadelphia Press.]

Investigation proves, however, that a vast majority of the Federal offices in the State are filled with men hostile to the present Republican management. It is readily stated as a fact by careful and earnest Republicans that Plaisted, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has, until recently, been a potent power in naming Federal office-holders for the State of Maine. The Postmaster at Portland, who fills one of the best positions in the State, is quoted as approving the attempt of the coalition to steal the State, and is the recognized friend of the Democratic candidate for congress in the first district, as against Mr. Reed, the Republican. Other equally flagrant cases could be cited to show to what extent the Federal power has been used in this State to cripple the Republican organization.

Carl Schurz is booming for Garfield at $200 a night. He does not say any thing in favor of Arthur, and the managers propose to give him $50 extra if he will endorse the tail as well as the head of the ticket.

Hon. Oscar Turner is still suffering very much with inflamation of his cripple leg, and is under treatment of Dr. David W. Yandell, who thinks he will be able to get out in two or three weeks. Mrs. Oscar Turner is still confined to her bed, but we are pleased to learn that she is improving.—Courier Journal.

The contemplated invasion of Mexico from the United States is a thoroughly absurd scheme of some crack brained enthusiast; but it will be of some service to both countries if it shall prove the means of demonstrating to Mexico the good faith of the United States. It may be the means of cementing ties between the two countries which will be worth far more than any acquisition of territory.

These are the golden sentences in General Hancock's letter to General Sherman: "The army should have nothing to do with the election or inauguration of a President." "The people elect the President," "The Congress declares in a joint session who he is." "Our system does not provide that one President should inaugurate another; there might be danger in that, and it was studiously left out of the charter."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Two Remarkable Letters—Republicans Invoke Epistolary Dynamite—Mr. Garfield Morally Oblique, but a great Man.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, August 10, 1880.

It is not too much to say that, the appearance of General Hancock's letter of acceptance, followed by the publication of his remarkable letter to General Sherman, has produced a feeling of depression, almost of despair, among the thousands of office holders here, whose bread and butter depend upon his defeat. Republicans had begun to recover from the shock of what all admitted was a singularly strong and wise nomination. Their splendid organization, if not proof against defeat, was, at least, proof against a complete rout in the beginning of the campaign. Their boundless resources, used effectively, had stimulated the most faint hearted, if not with confidence, at least with hope. An improved action was beginning to be felt in the re lubricated machine. But to have their own guns captured and turned against them would have been too much for the steadiest discipline and most splendid morale.

The chiefest danger to Democratic success now, is that the party will trust too much to the invulnerability of their leader, General Hancock's unimpeachable record in war and in peace, his undoubted ability, which makes him, even in a private letter discussing national affairs in a most critical period, talk with the direct simplicity of a soldier and the profound insight of a statesman, has silenced the argument that he was a military man merely, and unfitted to measure and weigh the great questions that modern civilization propounds to executive statesmanship. That argument was futile against Grant, even after he had justified it by the most deplorable presidential term in our history, and those who have been using it with inane iteration against Hancock were the very persons whom neither the theory nor the practice could convince in two terms of Grant, but who endeavored to give him a third term.

That General Garfield is morally oblique the Credit Mobilier and DeGolyer episodes, but especially the Electoral Commission history, show. I have been taken to task for denying in a former letter, that he was a man of great intellect. We judge intellects by comparison. I have seen and heard the Republican candidate in various situations during the last seven years. I have also had an opportunity to compare him with other men who have achieved greatness, so called, like Thurman; or been born great, like Don Cameron; or have had greatness forced upon them, like Acklen, Spencer, and Patterson, of the solid South. Compared with the latter three I think Garfield is a great man, but as compared with Thurman, Gladstone, and Gambetta he is like the combined littleness of Acklen, Spencer, and Patterson. But my assertion proves nothing. Well, as Carlyle said of the admirers of a great novelist; "Those to whom he is great may, with all innocence, think him so." His ablest apologist, the New York Nation, was open in its contempt of the weakness of his letter of acceptance. No one has ever supposed that the fraudulent executive was a great man, and yet his letter of acceptance was a phalanx of principles, an array of splendid promises, and a much more effective document than anything Garfield has uttered or is capable of uttering.

A Georgia Horror.

A dispatch from Americus, Webster county, Ga., dated August 10th, says: "Last evening Woodson L Gunnels, a well to do farmer, living twenty miles west of here, left home to visit a sick neighbor. Returning at 10 o'clock in the evening, he found his wife and nine of his ten small children in a horrible sleep from the affects of morphia, administered in lemonade by Mrs Gunnels. There is no doubt but that she prepared the fatal beverage and administered it to the children and drank of it herself, with fatal intent. Mr. Gunnels was married to this his second wife about ten years, and has by her four children. The other six are by a previous wife. As far as is known the step mother has been a dutiful and kind parent to them. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but Mrs. Gunnels soon died, and no hopes of recovery are entertained for three of the children. The others are believed to be out of danger. A note in the hand writing of Mrs. Gunnels was found under a package of morphia on the table, in which she stated that she had deliberately administered morphia to the children and herself, with the intention of destroying them, but that she was not actuated by any domestic trouble.

The most horrible cases of murder reported in modern times have been those of the Benders in Kansas. In horrible details and in unrelieved brutality, De Quincy's three memorable murders pale into insignificance before the Kansas horror. The extraordinary part of the affair is the recent attempt of the old couple recently elected to connect themselves with the crime. There is no hypothesis on which such strange phenomena in human nature can be explained. It would require that one should have fallen in love with horrors and become enamored of crime to understand the ambition to be regarded as one of a band of bloody and cowardly murderers.

One of the most remarkable figures now in London is the Secretary of the American legation. Mr. Steinway is a Kentuckian, six feet eight in height, and as strait as a rush, thin, bony, muscular, 50 years of age, with the most wonderful typical Yankee face and general aspect it is possible to conceive. There is something almost ridiculous in the realization he is, though a Kentuckian, of the Yankee of Punch. When he stands in a room, a full head and shoulders over everybody, all eyes are on him. As a witty Irish M. P. said, the lean giant looks hollow enough to swallow any quantity of principles. He knows he is a remarkable figure, and meets the amused and admiring glances with a sly twinkle of the eye which seems to come down from the stars.

THE MEXICO SENSATION.

The Inspiration of the "Grand Army of Occupation."

The St. Louis *Globe Democrat* prints the following.

A dispatch from Texas to day announces preparations for a raid into Mexico from this side of the line. The War department, as yet, has received no notification of such a movement. They wouldn't have to go very far, however, to get an inkling of it, for a gentleman who has been in the city some weeks is interested in the matter. The combination is a complicated one, and, as usual, some mining corporations and railroad men are interested on either side. The scheme is for nothing less than to set up an independent Government in Northwestern Mexico; taking in Sonora, Chihuahua; and Sinaloa. The people of the States are so far from the capital, there being no communication by rail, that they are anxious to set up an independent Government and fix their own custom houses, with a view to absorbing the profits of traffic across the line—goods that come down on the Southern Pacific road and enter at Gulf of California ports. The natives are led in the plan by an ex-Governor of Sonora, and backed by Arizona miners. These mining companies know of the existence of very rich miners[illegible] States, but there is great trouble involved in working them, capitalists being loth to invest money there now, owing to the unsettled condition of Mexican affairs. They think they can remedy this, however, by assisting the new government which will be formed of the triangular piece of country indicated.

WHAT THEY SAY IN TEXAS.

Two of the members of the grand army of occupation, who are officers in the State militia, had an interview with the Governor, who informed them that officers of the militia were bound to obey the orders of the United States and of the State, and for them to connect themselves with a combination to invade a government with which the General and State Governments were at peace was a violation of law and liable to be punished. He then cited them section 5286 Revised Statutes of the United States. He gave them to understand that a militia officer could not be a member of the army of occupation, and if their resignations are not presented, it is probably they will be demanded. Officers of the G. A. O. here at head quarters assert that they have over 5,000 men on the rolls in this State, which is half the number the Department of the Rio Grande is to muster in. They have a magnificent regiment of cavalry here, with Lieut. J. B. Armstrong, once a dashing Ranger, as Colonel. A recruiting officer will leave here next week to raise a regiment of infantry. The officers and men are determined, and it is feared there will be trouble if the movement is not nipped in the bud. Officers of the G. A. O. here assert that the General Government will back them when they are prepared to make the move on Mexico, which will occur before the next President takes his seat. They assert that wealthy miners in Mexico and elsewhere will furnish the money to begin operations.

A Hint for Men.

The conquered man, prostrate before his conqueror, and becoming himself a possession, simultaneously loses possession of whatever thing he has about him, and, therefore surrendering his weapon, he also yields up, if the victor demands it, whatever part of his dress is worth taking. Hence the nakedness, partial or complete, of the captive, becomes additional evidence of his subjugation. * * * In Abyssinia inferiors bare their bodies down to the girdle in the presence of superiors; but to equals the corner of the cloth is removed only for a time. The like occurs in Polynesia. The Tahitians uncover the body as low as the waist in the presence of the King; and in the Society Isles generally the lower ranks of people, by way of respect, strip off their upper garments in the presence of their principal chiefs. * * * Evidently uncovering the head has the same original meaning. Even in certain European usages the relation between the two has been recognized, as by Ford, who remarks that "uncloaking in Spain is equivalent to our taking off the hat." * * * Hence, it seems that removal of the hat among European people, often reduced among ourselves to touching the hat, is a remnant of that process of unclothing himself, by which, in early times, the captive expressed the yielding up of all he had.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The Railway.

When Jim Fisk introduced the word "railway" to current American speech few lines in this country used the term. At present out of 1,147 names of companies in Poor's Manual, 185 are "railways" and 962 "railroads." The former term is largely used as a convenient synonym in reorganizing old roads. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad has, for instance, just become the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway. Aside from the convenience which it affords by changing a name in law and leaving it unaltered in sound, the change in this case doubtless hinged on the fact that the stock and bonds of the road are largely held in England, where railway is the constant term. English railway terminology is constantly coming into use in this country, and not always advantageously. "Carriage" for "car" is beginning to appear in the reports of accidents, and is unfortunate, because "car" has but one general meaning, and "carriage" has two. "Metals," the English term for rails, would be an addition to railroad speech. It is graphic, and is not ambiguous as "rail" is especially in this country.

THE eggs when discharged from the oyster are irregular shaped objects, only visible to a well trained eye. The shell is first formed in the shape of a ridge, but gradually expands and at length envelopes the oyster. It now has a few hairs with which it swims close to the surface of the water for a few hours, until its digestive organs fully develop, when it seeks a hard substance, attaches itself to it and remains sedentary for the rest of its life. The food of the oyster consists of microscopic animal and vegetable matter. The sea water contains much of this and is drawn in the gills of the oyster by suction. The mouth always remains open.

AT the Bavarian Industrial Museum there has recently been exhibited a new kind of flooring tiles made from asphalte in a very simple way. The drawing of the intended design is first made on coarse heavy paper. Then it is covered with bits of china and glass, so as to form a mosaic. Lastly a border is made to the sheet, and liquid asphalte is poured upon it. After the whole has been covered, the paper is taken away with cold water, and the tile is finished. This flooring is said to be handsome in appearance, and to resist damp for an indefinite period.

General Joe Seigel fights midt Hancock.

Gen. Grant is going to visit Mexico again.

Way out in the far West the grasshopper is booming again.

The Hancock colored club at Montgomery, Alabama, numbers 650.

A full vote, a free ballot and a fair count—[Hancock to Sherman, December 29, 1876.

A hen partridge at Clinton has captured two young chickens and acts a natural mother to them.

There is a Hancock club in Philadelphia one hundred strong composed entirely of Republicans.

A man in Philadelphia has had a case of genuine delirium tremens produced by excessive smoking.

One million and six hundred thousand dollars of gold is now on its way from Europe to this country.

In order to keep the Germans in line, the Republicans are making an effort to show that their candidate is of German origin.

Rome is said to be the most English of continental cities, so far as the manners and customs of the upper ten are concerned.

Spain has three times insulted our flag and will not cease her insults long enough to afford us an opportunity to apologize.

It has been known for some time among leading Democrats that general Ben Butler would canvass Maine for Hancock and English.

Mr. George Bancroft began his celebrated history just fifty five years ago, and will soon celebrate its completion at the Newport country home.

A Reading, Pa., man only sixty five years old, has been married three times, and is the father of eleven pair of twins. He has forty one children in all.

Northern men are beginning to comprehend what the Southern men know so well, that there is no security for liberty except in the Democratic party.

It is but just to Benjamin H. Bristow to say that he has denied the statement recently made that he would support Hancock. Bristow will vote for Garfield.

After a recent shower at Kokomo, Ind., the ground was found covered with fish, all of which were alive and flopping about. They were the size of minnows.

JOHN THOMAS, a native of Albemarle, Va., is the father of 32 children. He has been twice married, and twenty-one daughters were born to him before a son.

A Minnesota farmer who has five grown up daughters, has sued the county on a claim that his residence has been used as a "court house" for the past two years.

If Noah had foreseen the future, and killed the two mosquitoes which took refuge in the ark, he would have rendered some of the strongest words in the English language unnecessary.

Judge [illegible] has a letter in the New York World from Paris, in which he congratulates the country upon the nomination of Gen. Hancock, and predicts his election in November.

A little girl read a composition before the minister. The subject was, "A Cow." She weaved in this complimentary sentence: "The cow is the most useful animal in the world except religion."

A married woman at Phoenixville, Pa., has just given birth to a male child four months after the birth of a girl. She is now nursing both children, who may be called twins, though born so far apart.

As a political prophet Gen Weaver is not a success. He predicted the election of the Independent State ticket in Alabama by 4 000 majority. He placed the independent vote too high by about 94,000

The following advertisement appeared lately in an Irish newspaper: "This is to notify Patrick O'Flaherty, who lately left his lodgings, if he does not return soon and pay for the same he shall be advertised."

A school boy being asked by his teacher how he should flog him replied, "If you please, sir, I should like to have it on the Italian system of penmanship—the heavy strokes upward, and the downward ones light."

Will some one please inform us why a young lady, who modestly shrinks from sitting on the front step with a young man's arm encircling her waist, will whirl around a brilliant lighted ball room for hours at a time and let a fellow hug her to his heart's content?

Old Weaver, the Greenback abortionist, who is a candidate for the Presidency, made a speech at Wheeling, West Virginia, a few days since in which he claimed that the Republican-Greenback coalition would by a fair count carry Alabama. The result indicates a Democratic majority of $75,000.

An old California prospector, of Virginia City, is of the opinion that the North Pole is a solid mass of gold. He says it cannot be otherwise, for the reason that all gold bearing true fissure veins, in all parts of the world, run in the direction of the North Pole, just like the parallels of longitude, and that, like these, all the gold veins must come together at the Pole and end in a great golden knob.

The Mississippi Valley Cotton Planters' Association has decided to hold a series of inter State fairs in Memphis, Little Rock, New Orleans and Montgomery to create a fund for the encouragement of inventors of improved plantation machinery, and to [illegible] several lectures in the field, whose especial duty it shall be to travel over the cotton States and form branch associations.

Mme. X has just buried her husband, she seems inconsolable and passes from one hysterical fit to another.

"Come, come, my dear," says a sympathizing friend; "cheer up—don't give way to your grief—make an effort."

"I shall not sink under my grief," replies the tearful widow; "don't be afraid, but you know what my poor nerves are—the least little thing upsets them!"

Rural Academy,

NEAR JORDAN STA., FULTON CO., KY.

The Fall Session will open Sept. 6th, 1880. We solicit your patronage and assure you that your money and children's time will not be spent in vain. Board can be had in several families convenient to the school. R. W. NORTON, Prin.
aug6—4t W. H. NORTON, Ass't.

C. HUGHLETTE WILSON,
Attorney at Law,
HICKMAN, KY.

HAVING permanently located in Hickman, will practice in all the Courts of the first Judicial District.

The collection of claims and investigation of real estate titles made a specialty.

THE NOOK.

THE NICEST
CONFECTIONERIES, CANDIES, FRUITS, CANNED FRUITS, NUTS, RAISENS, OYSTERS, SARDINES, CIDER, &c
Also the best brands Cigars and Tobacco to be found in Hickman, at
BENNY McINTOSH'S,
Clinton St., next door to S. N. White's.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY
STEAGALA & CO.,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.
A Full Supply of Fresh Groceries Always on Hand.
Tobacco, Cigars, Wines and Liquors.
Give me a Call,
JOS. STEAGALA, UP'T,
Clinton Street, Hickman, Ky.

KISTNER & GARDNER,
—{ DEALERS IN }—

FURNITURE,
COFFINS, MATRASSES, &c.
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY

For Rent or Sale!

A GOOD FARM—130 acres cleared—100 acres good wheat land, and 160 acres in whole tract, tolerable improvements, 7 miles from Hickman, on the Hickman and Moscow road. [illegible] prefer selling. For [illegible] apply to
ap'123-3m F. M. DAVIE.

GO TO THE
DRUG STORE
— OF —
BUCK & COWGILL,

TO BUY YOUR
Drugs, Patent Medicines,
FANCY TOILET ARTICLES,
FINE PERFUMES,
SOAPS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE STUFFS,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
Pocket Knives, Rasors,
SEWING MACHINES, &c
Prescriptions Accurately Compounded
at the Drug Store of
BUCK & COWGILL.

BEST IN THE WORLD!

Impure Bi-Carb Soda is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO.'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.

See that your Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.

A simple but severe test of the comparative value of different brands of Soda is to dissolve a dessert spoonful of each kind with about a pint of water (hot preferred) in clear glasses, stirring until all is thoroughly dissolved. The deleterious insoluble matter in the inferior Soda will be shown after settling some twenty minutes or sooner, by the milky appearance of the solution and the quantity of floating flocky matter according to quality.

Be sure and ask for Church & Co.'s Soda and see that their name is on the package and you will get the purest and whitest made. The use of this with sour milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost.

See one pound package for valuable information and read carefully.

SHOW THIS TO YOUR GROCER.

Grocers.

New! New!! New!!!

F. E. CASE
Retail Dealer in
Staple and Fancy
GROCERIES.

Keeps in stock at all times fresh and choice Groceries, Provisions, Canned and Fresh Fruits, &c. Country Produce bought and kept for sale. nov7

J. W. ROGERS,

KEEPS all kinds of staple and fancy
GROCERIES,
and Confectioneries. Will be pleased to see his old customers, and will both suit them in price and quality. Call and see us. "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Won't be undersold. [jan4tf

W. DIESTELBRINK,
Family Groceries.

NO space to name all articles, but no trouble to show goods.
Come and see, at the corner of Troy and Moscow Avenue, East Hickman, Ky.
jan25 1y

R. M. METHENY,
[illegible]y Grocery and
Provision Store.

KEEPS the best Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Flour, Lard, Bacon, &c., to be found in Hickman. Having no partner to divide profits with, will sell goods the cheaper. Speciality in Coffees—Green, Ground and Roasted. Come and see for yourself.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods or Cash. [mar15

HICKMAN MARBLE WORKS
HICKMAN, KY.
B. C. Ramage,
DEALER IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMB AND GRAVE STONES.

HAVING received a fine lot of American and Italian Marble, I am prepared to fill all orders. Call and examine our work.
Orders from the country promptly filled. may26

GALT HOUSE,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
IS BEING ENTIRELY REFITTED AND Refurnished.
PRICES REDUCED.
Full board and Large, Handsomely-furnished rooms $3 per day.
nov15-4w J. W. ALMY, Manager.

Professional Cards.

DR. A. A. FARIS,
PHASICAN AND SURGEON,
HICKMAN, — — KENTUCKY,
OFFERS his Professional Services to the citizens of Hickman and vicinity.
jan16-'80

Dr. J. N. Outten,
Office over Holcombe's drug store. Residence, Moulton st., near Court House.

W. T. Plummer, M. D.,
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERvices to the citizens of Hickman and vicinity.
Office—Corner room in Laclede House.
mch14

DR. A. M. PARKER,
DENTIST,

[Office in new addition to Laclede Hotel.]
ALL operations performed in the most artistic manner. Special attention given to the regulation of childrens teeth.
july4-'79

H. A. & R. T. Tyler,
Attorneys at Law,
HICKMAN KENTUCKY,
WILL ATTEND TO ALL BUSINESS entrusted to their care.
Office—Millet Block.
nov8-'78

C. L. RANDLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Collector, Real Estate Agent,
HICKMAN, KY.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted him in Southwestern Kentucky and Northwestern Tennessee
Special attention given to the investigation of Land titles, and the purchase and sale of Real Estate. [jan8tf

Sale and Livery Stable.

Wm. B. Plummer,
KENTUCKY STREET,
KEEPS constantly on hand for hire and sale
HORSES, BUGGIES and HACKS.
Thankful for patronage heretofore extended him, he solicits a continuance of same

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich.
Established in 1848.
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
"VIBRATOR"

Threshing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.
THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain-Raising World.
MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Rapid and Thorough Work.
INCOMPARABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Beauty of Model.
MARVELOUS for vastly superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Clover, and all other Seeds.
Astonishingly Durable and wonderfully simple, using less than half the usual gears and belts.
PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-Power Outfits and Steam-Power Separators a specialty. Four sizes of Separators, from six to twelve horse power; also two styles Improved Mounted Horse Powers.
Thirty-Two Years of Prosperous and Continuous Business by this house, without change of name, location, or management, furnishes a strong guarantee for superior goods and honorable dealing.
CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our Vibrator Machinery [illegible] machines to the wall; hence various makers are now attempting to build and palm off inferior and mongrel imitations of our famous goods.

BE NOT DECEIVED
by such experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy at all, get the "Original" and the "Genuine" from us.
For full particulars call on our dealers, or write to us for Illustrated Circulars, which we mail free. Address
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

HICKMAN WHARFBOAT!
— a —
John J. Young & Co., Prop'rs.
ONE OF THE SAFEST AND MOST SUBSTANTIAL BOATS ON THE RIVER.
Consignments Solicited.
Special and prompt attention given to the shipment of all kinds of Country Produce, Live Stock, etc. may9-'79

LACLEDE HOUSE,
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.
— o —
THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN RECENTLY ENLARGED, REFITTED, REFURNISHED, and thoroughly renovated. Convenient to river and railroad, and attentive watch kept; and, altogether one of the best appointed hotels in this section.
may9 '79 W. J. TURNER, Prop'r.

CHAS. A. HOLCOMBE,

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs.
HICKMAN : : KENTUCKY.

BONDURANT & DREWRY
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Implements,
AND SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
WALTER A. WOOD'S HARVESTING MACHINES. ALSO, AGENTS FOR GAAR, SCOTT & CO'S THRESHERS.
Keeps on hand repairs for same.

HERTWECK, BALTZER & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WAGONS,
STEEL PLOWS & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
HICKMAN, KY.

THE HICKMAN COURIER.

FRIDAY, : : : : AUG. 13, 1880

Local Items.

☞ Short communications on public questions printed—but not responsible for sentiments or expressions of correspondents—except where we refuse to give name of author.

Some citizens take the hiot, and are fixing their pavements. Others should follow.

The sheriff's election will. probably, not be contested or litigated, as report has had it.

$15.00 will buy a good SEWING MACHINE at
aug13-2t BUCK & COWGILL'S.

Improvements in Hickman are legging for the want of brick. Why don't some one make several million?

Quite a number of transfers of real estate have occurred the last week or so. Town lots are stiffening up in prices.

Rev. Dr. Guildford Jones, of Memphis, will preach at the Methodist church, in this city, on the 5th Sunday, Aug. 29.

The members and friends of the Episcopal church are requested to meet at the church, Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

OUR enterprising friend, J. W. Rogers, is now receiving a splendid lot of fresh Groceries, which he is offering for sale at the very lowest prices.

The COURIER office now floats a Hancock and English flag from its upper window—a present from Mr. John Hellner.

Again, we remind the public of the large demand for dwelling houses—twenty-five or thirty could be readily disposed of.

The contract for the rough lumber for the Hickman Oil Factory, 500,000 feet, has been let to A. W. McDonald & Co., of Hickman.

Capt. Randle is improving the property near the Catholic church—making it new, designed as a residence for Col. Henry Little.

WANTED!—A Second hand CORN MILL, 30 or 36 in Buhr.
Address, M. G. HATCHER,
aug13 New Madrid, Mo.

Again, we have the promise of an elevator to transfer freights from the river to the railroad. If it is to be built, now is the time to commence the work.

We learn from the *Enterprise Messenger*, Dexter, Mo., that sheriff Hickman, of Obion county, contemplates locating in that vicinity this fall. Obion county will lose a good citizen.

Another citizen of Hickman drowned in the many articles kept by Steagala & Co. Only 40 dozen more of those 70cts per dozen Fruit Jars left. Also, a fresh lot of Groceries just received. Call and see them.

The following is the Chinese version of Mary and her lamb:

> Was gal name Moll had lamb,
> Eles all samee white snow,
> Evly place Moll gal walkee,
> Ba, ba hoppe long too.

IF you want to make your wife and children happy, go to J. W. ROGERS' and get a can of fresh Mackerel, only 75 cents per can. apl30

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Hickman Lumber and Manufacturing Company, held on Monday last, Mr. Geo. Warren tendered his resignation as president of said Company, whereupon, Capt. C. L. Randle was elected to fill the unexpired term.

To morrow, 14th inst., the United Brothers of Friendship will celebrate their first anniversary with a free barbecue and picnic at the Fair Grounds. We venture to say that those of our white citizens who may attend will meet with a cordial reception.

Wheat Wanted.
The highest cash price paid by
june11 J. H. PLAUT & BRO.

The ball at McCutchen Hall, Monday night last, was a very nice affair, and the young folks seemed to enjoy themselves hugely. Several young ladies, visiting our city, honored the occasion with their presence, and did much to render the evening enjoyable.

BUCK & COWGILL are selling Sewing Machines for $25 with a five year's warrantee. They are determined to control the Sewing Machine trade, and wont be undersold. Call and see their machines before buying from traveling agents at high prices. aug6-3t

As the Fair time of year approaches some of our citizens begin to regret that they let our county Fair pass out of existence. Everything else being on a brisk forward improvement, it is to be regretted that our Agricultural Interests are neglected. The farmers must go along with us is our prosperity.

Ladies, be Careful!
Don't spoil your pickles by using bad vinegar—but go to Buck & Cowgill's and get some of their old country made vinegar. aug6-3t

The negro, Alec. Allison, who killed Harry Crenshaw, at Woodland Mills, last week, is in jail at Troy. The report that he was taken from the jail and hung was not true. The sentiment in regard to the killing is divided, some white citizens asserting that the negro was not as censurable as first reports had it.

On last Sunday evening, while some little boys were bathing in the river just above the railroad wharf, one of them ventured into deep water, and, being unable to swim, would undoubtedly have drowned had not some of the larger ones rescued him. This should be a warning to the little boys to keep out of the river, and parents should see to it that they do.

Best Whisky.

The best grades of whisky, kept at reasonable prices, by
apl30 J. W. ROGERS.

Markets.

The wheat market continues dull and languid. The large crops reported in the West seems to have a very marked effect on the prices, and we do not now look for any material advance in prices. The receipts here are not large, but still some considerable wheat coming in all the time. We quote choice 80a87c; medium 70a80c; common 60a70c.

Corn is dull. We quote choice white for milling purposes at 36c; yellow 34cts per bushel.

Apples so low not much use of quoting.

Proceedings of County Court.

JUDGE H. C. BAILEY, PRESIDING.

DEPUTY CLERK.

On motion of John A. Wilson, W. L. Alexander, jr., was appointed deputy county clerk, whereupon said Alexander appeared in open court and took the oath as such deputy.

SETTLEMENTS.

The following settlements were then produced to court and ordered to be filed and lie over for exceptions:

Settlement of Dow Davis, guardian of Felix G., Mary E., and Jeff Davis.

Settlement of R. D. Watson, guardian of Chas. Watson.

Settlement of J. H. Simmons, guardian of Eli Newton.

Settlement of Jesse G. Jones, guardian of Elisabeth Gore. Also, settlement of same as guardian of Wm. Craig's heirs.

GUARDIANS.

On motion, W. D. Hutchinson was appointed guardian of Margaret E. Gore, and executed bond with Arthur King and John A. Townsend as sureties.

T. D. Davis, guardian of D. D. Davis, executed new bond with F. G. Davis and E. M. Bradley as sureties, which was approved by the court.

Jesse E. Craig, a minor, over the age of 14, appeared in court and chose Joseph W. Poyner as his guardian, and the court approving the choice, the said Poyner with J. A. Golder as security, executed bond as such guardian.

On motion, Jos. D. Leech was appointed guardian of W. H. Craig, a minor, under 14, and executed bond with Hugh Cooper as surety.

On motion, W. R. Reed was appointed guardian of Kate Ella Reed, his daughter, and executed bond with T. D. Brown and Lewis Roper as sureties.

LICENSE.

W. K. Hall, of Fulton, Ky., proving to the satisfaction of the court that he was a merchant, was granted license to sell whisky in quantities not less than a quart.

SETTLEMENT.

The settlement of C. P. McClellan, guardian of G. W. and J. R. McClellan, was confirmed and ordered to be recorded.

ROADS.

Ordered that Jas. Asbell and hands be assigned to work on the south end of the Jordan and Coyce road.

Ordered that J. H. Attebery and hands be assigned to work on the State road from A. H. Scarce's to Wilkins' west line.

Ordered that M. Chambers and hands, and Ben Connelly and hands be assigned to work on the State line road from the head waters of Mud creek to John Shepherd's gate.

Ordered that F. M. Shuck and hands be assigned to work on the Troy and Moscow road from the State line to Alexander's blacksmith shop.

Ordered that the hands on the Hontee place, the Ross place, and the Tittsworth place be assigned to work on the Shuck road from Rogers' east line to the Moscow road.

On motion of C. A. Holcombe the case of Dodds and Plummer on pet. exparte, was reinstated on the docket, and J. W. Mayes, A. H. Leet and J. H. Dodds were appointed viewers with instructions to view the change in the State road, made by C. A. Holcombe over his land, and to report to the next term of the court whether or not the new route opened was 60 feet wide and in good traveling order.

Father Anastotius returns to the charge of the Hickman Catholic church, Father Feehan going to Paducah as church Superior in Western Kentucky.

Just now the newspapers are teeming with the paragraph, "Don't drink ice water when you are hot," and it is one that should be regarded by all. The time to drink ice water is along in the dead of winter, when it is a tight scratch to keep from freezing to death.

General W. S. Hancock has declined an invitation to attend the St. Louis Fair in October.

Illinois threatens to go Democratic this year. Don't laugh, brethren of the Republican persuasion! This is the ground swell period.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Tanner has been offered $2700 to deliver ten lectures in California. As soon as he creates a famine in New York he will start West to fill this engagement.

The man who can prove that Gen. Hancock cut off his grand mother's ears and used them for fish bait will be properly rewarded by forwarding the facts to a Republican newspaper.—[Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

Nevada's First Nugget.

Nevada's first nugget was mined with a butcher's knife. John Orr started across the plains in 1849. The roads were bad, the weather was worse, and so was obliged to remain through the winter at Salt Lake. In April he resumed his journey. He had a partner named Nick Kelly, after whom Kelly's ravine is named, and in the company was William Prouse, now living in Nurb City, about forty miles southeast of Salt Lake. Prouse had worked in mines before gold was discovered at Coloma, and was a good prospector. One day the train stopped on the edge of what is now known as Gold Canon, near the Carson River, to let the animals feed on some bunch grass found growing near the sage brush. Prouse, at noontime, took a milk pan, and going down to the gulch began washing dirt, in a few minutes getting color to the value of a few cents. Orr then named the place Gold Canon. The train soon after resumed travel, going to the head of Carson Valley. There they met a party of seven, who had left the train at the sink of the Humboldt, intending to go in advance to California and select good locations for the remainder of the party. They had been unable to cross the country, and had been lost in the snow in the mountains for four or five days, unable to find the divide in Hagertown. A stay in Carson for three weeks followed, when Orr, Kelly and several others returned to Gold Canon and resumed prospecting. Kelly and Orr went up the canon until a little fork was reached, when work was begun. The party had few tools, and Orr had nothing but a knife. While Kelly was working he noticed a very narrow place at the fork, where the water barely covered a slab of slate rock. Idly he examined it, and noticed a small crevice near the edge, drove the knife into it, breaking out a piece. The water running over it washed away the underlaying dirt, and in a few minutes he discovered a gold nugget where the rock had covered it. It was quickly removed, and afterward found to weigh $8.25. This was the 1st of June, 1850, just thirty years ago. Prospecting was continued, and though dust was found in several places throughout the canon, Orr's was the only nugget. He still has it in his possession, the first ever found in Nevada.

Good Advice.

[Henderson Reporter.]

Sell your building lots at reasonable prices. If you can afford to do so donate a building lot for some business enterprise, and thereby enhance the value of town property. Induce business men to locate in your town. Patronize the business men of your own town. Always sum up your expenses when you visit places outside of your town to buy goods. Speak well of worthy public enterprises. If anyshould be undertaken that may be of benefit to the town, do not speak ill of it to others because you happen to be prejudiced against it. Speak well to strangers of your town and people. If you have any surplus money do not invest it in far off speculations, but give yourself and your town the benefit of it by establishing some profitable factory. Encourage your local newspapers by subscribing for, advertising in, and paying for them. They are constantly working for you and the prosperity of the country. Indeed, they are the mirrors that reflect your enterprise.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A Nice Mess.

The General Statutes read:

"Sec. 6. If the office of Sheriff is vacant, or if the sheriff *or his deputy* is a candidate at any election, all his duties pertaining to that election shall be performed by the coroner and such deputy as he may appoint for that purpose; if the coroner is absent, or his office vacant, or he is a candidate, then such duties of the sheriff shall be peformed by some person appointed for that purpose by the presiding judge of the county court, and the deputies of such persons, if the presiding judge is not himself a candidate."

At the late election in Fulton county, the deputy sheriff was a candidate for the office of sheriff, the sheriff held the election and acted as one of the comparing board. Ha! ha! This is a nice mess for a *lawyer sheriff* to fix up, a plain, patpable violation of law. If this prevails, then in future, the sheriff can be deputy and the deputy sheriff, putting each other through, first one and then the other, ad infinitem. No other person need apply.
W.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Divine services every Sunday, 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M.
Service of Song at 9 A. M.
Sunday School at 9½ A. M.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 7½ P. M.
REV. E. K. BRANSFORD, Pastor.
C. L. RANDLE, S S. Sup't.

CITY ITEMS.

NOTICE!

Bids will be received up to Saturday next, the 14th inst., at the office of the Hickman Lumber and Manufacturing Company, for the erection of a

LEVEE

in front of our Factory, of the following dimensions:
Length 900 feet.
Base 4 feet wide.
Inside slope 1½ to 1.
Outside slope 2 to 1.
To contain about 1800 cubic yards of earth. C. L. RANDLE,
aug13-1t President.

SOMETHING NEW!

A FIRST CLASS

SEWING MACHINE OFFICE,

Corner Clinton and Kentucky Streets,

Where you can get anything you want in the way of a first class Sewing Machine, Needles, Oil, and attachments.

Remember that we handle the genuine Singer Machine, and to protect the public against the devices of a swarm of counterfeiters, every *real* Singer Machine is now being made with our trade mark *cast into the stand*. Call and see it at the office.

Be *sure* that the Machine you buy has the words "The Singer Manufacturing Company" on the arm and stand of the Machine. All others are cheap counter feits, varnished and gilded to hide their defects. Machines sold on easy monthly or quarterly payments.
THE SINGER MF'G CO;
july9-1m Hickman, Ky.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. apl30

Commercial.

HICKMAN COURIER OFFICE, FRIDAY, August 13, 1880

COUNTRY PRODUCE, ETC.

PORK, 4c.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples 5 to 6 cents; Peaches 7 to 8 cents.
WHEAT, market active 90a$1.25 per bush.
MEAL, 50c, from wagons.
BEES WAX, 20c per lb.
HIDES, green, 6c; dry salted, 12c; dry flint, 18c.
WOOL, 40a45c per lb., tub washed; unwashed 22 to30 cts.
FEATHERS, 35a40c per lb., prime.
TALLOW, 5c per lb.
BUTTER, fresh, 15c per lb.
POULTRY, Spring chickens $1.50; old $2.00a2.25 per dozen.
EGGS, 10c per dozen.
BARRELS—Cypress Molasses Barrels, $1.50; iron bound $1.60. Flour 45cts. Apple and Potato 35c. Kraut and Pickle Stands 75c to $1.50. Cypress Kegs, iron bound, 10 gal's, 90c; Oak, 90c.

GROCERIES.

BACON, sides 10cts; shoulders 7cts; hams 12½cts.
CHEESE, 12a14c per pound.
COFFEE, Rio, 16a20 per lb.
CRACKERS, 7a9c per lb.
COAL OIL, 20 per gallon.
CANDLES, star, 15a16c per lb.
FLOUR, Hickman Mills, $7.00.
MOLASSES, 40a 50c per bbl; 60cts per half barrel.
LARD OIL, $1.00 per gallon.
LARD, 8ca 10cper lb.
GUNPOWDER, $6.50 per keg.
BLASTING POWDER, $5.50 per keg.
SODA, 5a6 per lb. by the keg.
SUGAR, brown, 9c; hard 12½a14c.
SHOT, per bag, $2.00.
STONEWARE, 10per gallon.
TOBACCO, manufac'd per lb. 50a75c.
SALT—sack salt, $1 50, fine, $2.

HARDWARE, ETC.

CASTINGS, 3a5c per lb.
IRON, bar size, 2½c per lb.
PLOW STEEL, 5c per lb.
PLOW STEEL WINGS 5½c per lb.
IRON AXLES, 5c per lb.
NAILS, $5.00 rates.
HORSE SHOE NAILS, 30c per lb.
STEEL, cast. M. 3 A, 20a25c.
STEEL PLOWS, 8a12½c per lb.
HUBS, $1.25a2.25 per sett.
PLOWS, Hertweck, Baltzer & Knoerr, Steel Plows, No. 1, $6.00; No. 2, $7.00; No. 3, $8.50; No. 4, $9.00.
Baltzer's patent one horse Plow $6.00, extra plow moulds $2.00 each. Cotton scrapers same.
Powell & Bro., from various factories, one horse plows, $5.00a8.00; two horse plows $6.00a16,00.

SUNDRIES.

BAGGING, 10a12½c per yard.
ROPE, machine 15a20c.
TIES, 5a6c.
LEATHER, kip skins $4.50a8.50; sole, per lb., 30 a 35c; upper side, $4.50a5.00.
PRINTS, 4a8c per yard.
DOMESTIC, 3½a12½c per yard.
JEANS, 20a60c per yard.

Headquarters for all Kinds of School Books and School Supplies.

WM. FRENZ,

DEALER IN

School and Miscellaneous

BOOKS,

Stationery, Wall Paper, Picture Frames,

Pocket Cutlery, Toys, and Fancy Goods.

CLINTON STREET, HICKMAN, KY.

☞ Send for copies of my *New Reduced Price Lists of Picture Frames, Chromos, Brackets, Croquet Sets and Base Balls for 1878.*

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BRING US YOUR

PRESCRIPTIONS,

AND YOU MAY REST ASSURED THEY WILL BE CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

WE KEEP IN STOCK

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, TOBACCO, &c.

We are Agents for the White and Improved Howe Sewing Machines—$25.00 to $80.00.

T. P. FORTUNE & Co.

R. B. Brevard,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

— IN —

HARDWARE CUTLERY, GUNS,

PISTOLS, NAILS, CASTINGS, TOOLS, &c.

STOVES,

GRATES, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

☞ JOB WORK done to order, such as Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, &c.
Sign of the Gold Stove, Clinton Street, Hickman, Ky. feb7-'79.

Ayer's *Hair Vigor,*

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

IT is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair

The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Sold by C. A. HOLCOMBE.

25cts Lower than the Lowest.

I have no clerk expenses—no store rent—and pay cash for all my Groceries, and, therefore can sell as cheap as the cheapest. Best brands of Wittenberg and Lone Star Flour, 25 cents cheaper than the lowest. JOHN WITTING.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. apl30

PEACH SEED 50c Per Bushel.

Will exchange nursery stock for 200 bushels of Peach Seed delivered at Bondurant & Drewry's. Buy your trees from the Mississippi Valley Nursery, the only one that can show a diploma on fruits.
july4t W. M. SAMUELS.

STRAYED.

Taken up, as a stray, by H. D. Selmon, living about six miles north-east of Hickman, in Fulton county, Ky., on the 19th inst., one SORREL MARE, aged about 2 years, 14 hands high, blaze face, both hind feet white, having no brands or other marks, and which is appraised at the value of $30 00.
Witness my hand this July 23d, 1880.
jy30-3t* J. W. MAYES, J. P. F. C.

MANGEL'S BAKERY

AND

CONFECTIONERY

FRESH BREAD,

Rolls, Coffee-Cake, Lemonade, Cider, *ICE CREAM, &c.*

ALL KINDS OF

CAKES,

CANDIES, CIGARS, TOBALCO, &.C

KAYSER & WITTING.

Children CRY

FOR

Pitcher's Castoria.

Mothers like, and Physicians recommend it.

IT IS NOT NARCOTIC.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS; the World's great Pain-Relieving remedies. They heal, soothe and cure Burns, Wounds, Weak Back and Rheumatism upon Man, and Sprains, Galls, and Lameness upon Beasts. Cheap, quick and reliable.

LOWER and LOWER.

All kinds of Groceries—hams, sides, &c., as cheap as the cheapest. I will not be undersold. JOHN WITTING.

STRAYED.

Taken up as a stray, by Joseph Poyner, living on the Mississippi river, about half mile below the foot of Island 8, in Fulton county, Ky., on the 26th of June, 1880, one Light Chestnut Sorrel Mare, about thirteen hands high, with a dark stripe on the back, with underbit in each ear, scar on the right hind leg, branded with "H 8" "H 8" on the right shoulder, and "M" on right hip, with small white spots on the forehead about seven years old, and which I appraise at the value of $30.
Witness my hand this 28th day of June, 1880. JERRY J. JONES, J. P. F. C.
july9-4w.

STRAYED.

Taken up as a strey, by Joseph Poyner, living on the Mississippi river, about half mile below the foot of Island 8, in Fulton county, Ky., on the 26th of June, 1880, one light bay Horse, thirteen and a half hands high, about ten or twelve years old, having black mane and tail, bob tall, in thin order, branded with "E and T" connected, and "F" below on the left hip, and which I appraise at the value of $15.
Witness my hand this 28th day of June, 1880. JERRY J. JONES, J. P. F. C.
june9-4w.

Farms for Sale!

Having determined to change my business, I will sell the place on which I now live, 7 miles nearly south of Hickman, in Obion county, Tenn., containing

670 Acres,

150 of which is now in cultivation. The place is susceptible of being made a No. 1 Stock farm. Terms liberal. Will divide into

SMALL TRACTS

if desired.

Also, 98 acres, six miles north of Memphis, situated on the Paducah & Memphis railroad.
fe20-6m L. B. SHAPHERD.

WARNER & MEACHAM'S RESTAURANT.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS, ONLY 25c.

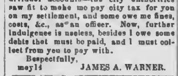
Oysters and all kinds of Confectioneries always to be had. d20'78

A Word to the Wise Sufficient.

To the Citizens of Hickman and Vicinity.—Several of you are indebted to me on individual accounts—the city authorities saw fit to make me pay city tax for you on my settlement, and some owe me fines, costs, &c., as an officer. Now, further indulgence is useless, besides I owe some debts that must be paid, and I must collect from you to pay with.
Respectfully,
may14 JAMES A. WARNER.

THE

Lookout Mountain Route



Is the best equipped, safest and most pleasant line, it being the

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE

between the Northwest and Southeast. It is the shortest and most direct route to the celebrated Springs and Summer resorts of Virginia and East Tennessee. Connections are made with trains for all points. Pullman sleepers run on all night trains. Through sleepers from Memphis to Nashville without change. Double daily connections on all through trains. Business men and pleasure seekers, bear in mind that the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad offers better accommodations, better time and connections than any other route between the Northwest and Southeast.

Leave Memphis 12.10 a. m., 8.20 a. m.
" McKenzie 4.15 a. m., 1.45 p. m.
" Hickman 8.00 a. m.
Arrive at Nashville 10.00 a. m., 7.30 p. m.
Leave Nashville 10.10 a. m., 8.15 p. m.
" Murfreesboro, 11.27 a. m., 9.40 p. m.
" Wartrace, 12.22 p. m., 10.40 p. m.
" Tullahoma 1.13 p. m., 11.20 p. m.
" Decherd 1.45 p. m., 11.55 p. m.
" Cowan 2.00 p. m., 12.10 a. m.
" Stevenson 3.15 p. m., 1.30 a. m.
" Bridgeport 3.37 p. m., 2.00 a. m.
" Chattanooga 5.00 p. m., 3.30 a. m.

For information, time tables and list of summer resorts reached by this line, call on or address GEO. W. MCKENZIE, Agt. McKenzie.
C. P. ATMORE, Jr., Pass'g Agt. L. M. R, Memphis, or W. L. DANLEY, Genl Pass T'kt Agt., Nashville, Tenn

COURIER

STEAM JOB OFFICE.

The COURIER Job Printing Office is the best appointed

STEAM JOB OFFICE

in Southern Kentucky or Western Tennessee.

New Type,
New Presses,
New Machinery,

— AND —

THE BEST OF PRINTERS.

— o —

We Keep in Store a Well-Selected Stock of

PRINTERS' STATIONERY

OF ALL KINDS.

— o —

For Cards,
Circulars,
Bill Heads,
Letter Heads,
Tags,
Posters,
Envelopes,
Blanks,
Etc., Etc.

WE DUPLICATE

Louisville or Nashville Prices,

AND GUARANTEE THE PRINT TO BE JUST AS GOOD.

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REMEMBER

THAT YOUR

Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Etc., will only cost you a fraction, if any more, printed on, than as you now use them. Make the calculation and give us a call.

— o —

WEDDING TICKETS, BALL TICKETS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

FANCY PRINTING,

DONE IN THE LATEST STYLE AND FASHION.

WE SOLICIT YOUR PRINTING

Boot and Shoemakers.

FRITZ SCHROEDER,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

SHOP—North West corner of Moscow and Troy Avenues, East Hickman, Ky.
☞ Satisfaction guaranteed.
may9 1y

H. F. Fethe,

Boot and Shoe Maker.

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

Ladies and Gents' boots and shoes made to order, and in the latest fashion. Invisible patches put on, which last longer than when sewed. All I ask is a trial.
Shop—next door to City Barber Shop.
feb7-'79.

John G. Griffin,

Merchant Tailor,

HAS JUST RECEIVED BUTTERICK'S Report of latest Fall and Winter Fashions, and a large lot of samples of French, English and German goods. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine. sept26

WEIMER'S

Lager Beer Saloon.

MILLER'S old stand, Clinton street.

PIGSFEET, OYSTERS, BOLOGNE SAUsage, Sardines, Fruits, Candy, Nuts, Cheese, Crackers, etc., specialties. The best of Cigars and Tobacco.
nov15-'78

J. W. CORMAN & CO.,

— DEALERS IN —

STOVES & TINWARE.

Headquarters for all kinds of Job Work and Repairing. Good workmen employed, and the best of material used. jy11

FOR

SALE!

I WILL SELL MY HOME PLACE, ON reasonable terms, lying one-fourth of mile south-west of the Court House, in the town of Hickman, embracing about FORTY-TWO AND ONE-HALF ACRES of land, nearly all under fence, with a

LARGE, COMMODIOUS DWELLING,

good Cistern and Stables, young, bearing Orchard of selected fruit, good Garden spot, and good lots of never failing water for Stock. For terms apply to the undersigned. or T. M. French, C. F. C. C.
ja30-'80 B. R. WALKER.

Citizen Tax-Payers!

I do not wish to be considered harsh, nor do I wish to speculate on your delinquency. But I am constrained to tell you candidly who have not paid their taxes for the years 1877 and 1878, that unless the same is paid promptly I shall levy upon and sell your property. Remember that the law allows fifty cents for every levy, and six per cent. additional, all of which must be paid by the party owing the taxes. Shall I make these costs, or will you pay up and save it yourselves? That is the question. I mean business.
Respectfully,
jan1" B. R. WALKER, Sheriff.

STRAYED!

TAKEN UP, AS STRAYS, by J. R. Weaver, living 5 miles East of Hickman, near Mud Creek, in Fulton county, Ky., on the 12th day of February, 1880, One White and Black Spotted COW and CALF. Cow aged about 14 years, both marked with crop and underbit in right and split in left ear, but having no other marks or brands perceivable, and which is appraised at the value of eight dollars.
Witness my hand this 21st day of February, 1880.
mch5-4w J. W. MAYES, J. P. F. C.

PATENTS

obtained for new inventions, or for improvements in old ones. Caveats, Trade-Marks and all patent business promptly attended to.

Inventions that have been rejected may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and engaged in patent business exclusively, we can secure patents in less time than those who are remote from Washington and who must depend upon the mails in all transactions with the Patent Office.

When Inventors send model or sketch we make search in the Patent Office and advise as to the patentability free of charge. Correspondence confidential, prices low, and no charge unless patent is obtained.

We refer to Hon. Postmaster General D. M. Key, Rev. F. D. Powers, to officials in the U. S. Patent Office, and especially to our clients in every State of the Union and in Canada. For special references, terms, advice, &c., address
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
nov21

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvelous cure for catarrh, diptheri, canker mouth, head ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment, without extra charge. Price 50 cts. For sale by BUCK & COWGILL.

The Best I Ever Knew Of.

J. G. Strrhey, a prominent and influential citizen of Iowa City, says: I have had Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for several years, and have used every remedy, without relief, until I tried Shiloh's Vitaliser, which entirely cured me. Price 75 cents. Sold by BUCK & COWGILL.

A Mother's Grief.

The pride of a mother, the life and joy of a home, are her children, hence her grief when sickness enters and takes them away. Take warning then, that you are running a terrible risk, if they have a Cough, Croup or Whooping Cough, which lead to Consumption, if you do not attend to it at once. SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION cure is guaranteed to cure them. Price 10 cts., 50 cents and $1. For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster, 25 cts. Sold by BUCK & COWGILL.

MANHOOD:

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

☞ JUST PUBLISHED, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine, or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheapley, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41 Ann St., New York, P. O. Box, 4586.

A Reminiscence of Gen. Scott.

One evening during the early days of our "late unpleasantness" there was to be an exhibition of Grammar School No. 44 in New York City. I arrived late at the school building, and found several distinguished looking visitors on the platform of the hall. Among them was one whom I at once recognized by the portraits I had seen of him—it was Major-General Scott, the hero of the Mexican war. He was in full regimentals, and sat in an arm chair a little to the right of the center of the stage—a very grand, large man, with snowy hair and whiskers. He gave the most flattering, the most rapt attention to the reading of every composition, to all the singing, declaration—every exhibition of skill, however perfectly or imperfectly done. The presence of so distinguished a visitor stimulated some to do their best, while it scared others into doing their very worst. It was on the whole, however, a brilliant success.

After the exercises the president of our local board of school officers approached the General's chair and said something to him. We knew he was asked to make a "few remarks," and wondered if he would consent. To our great delight, there were evident signs of compliance; the old hero commenced to rise. One of the school officers approaching his chair on the opposite side offered to assist him. He declined assistance, but when the gentleman persisted and made an attempt to take hold of his arm, General Scott impatiently and imperatively put him aside. Those near the platform heard him say, "I need no assistance—no assistance—only give me a little time." The process of getting straightened up on the part of the General was very slow, but not a jerky or a trembling one, and suggested rather a rheumatic infirmity than the stiffness of age, though he must have been over seventy. How immensely tall he seemed as he stretched his majestic figure higher and higher until he towered half a foot or more above the men around him! Then he was introduced to the children, and the tumultuous applause of hundreds of small hands greeted him from every part of the immense hall. The applause continued until the principal touched the bell. The General waited until the silence was perfect, and then he said, in a clear, ringing voice, "Youths and maidens"—and for over a half-hour he held forth in a majestic simplicity of style never to be forgotten by any boy or girl who heard him, though there was nothing very original about anything he said. He praised and encouraged the pupils and aroused them to new effort. He compared their educational advantages to those of other lands, and with those of this country fifty years ago. It was, in short, the prince of what children call "goody speeches."—*N. Y. Graphic.*

New and Stale Bread.

The nature of the difference between new and stale bread is far from being known. It is only lately that the celebrated French chemist, Boussingault, instituted an inquiry into it, from which it results that the difference is not the consequence of desiccation, but solely of the cooling of the bread. If we take fresh bread into the cellar or in any place where it cannot dry, the inner part of the loaf, it is true, is found to be crumby, but the crust has become soft and is no longer brittle. If stale bread is taken back into the oven again it assumes all the qualities of fresh baked bread, although in the hot oven it must undoubtedly have lost part of its moisture. M. Boussingault has made a fresh loaf of bread the subject of minute investigation, and the results are anything but uninteresting. New bread, in its smallest parts, is so soft, clammy, flexible and glutinous, (in consequence of the starch during the process of fermenting and baking being changed into mucilaginous dextrine) that by mastication it is with greater difficulty separated and reduced to smaller pieces, and in its smallest parts is less under the influence of the saliva and digestive juices. It consequently forms itself into hard balls by careless and hasty mastication and deglutition, becomes coated over by saliva and slime, and in this state enters the stomach. The gastric juice being unable to penetrate such hard masses, and being scarcely able even to act upon the surface of them, they frequently remain in the stomach unchanged, and, like foreign bodies, irritate and incommode it, inducing every species of suffering—oppression of the stomach, pain in the chest, disturbed circulation of the blood, congestions and pains in the head, irritation of the brain, and inflammation, apoplectic attacks, cramp and delirium. —*The Miller.*

A GLASS bottle so focused the sun's rays in Alyth, Scotland, as to set fire to a house.

Honor in the Printing Office.

There is one species of secrecy—that relating to the careful supervision of confidential public documents, books printed for secret societies, and the authorship of articles or pamphlets, as already referred to, which has been most honorably maintained. When treaties are prematurely published in newspapers the copy is obtained from some leaky or venal official, and not from any of the printers who set up or work off the original. A case of this kind occurred a year or two ago, wherein a convention between this country and another power was revealed to one of the evening newspapers. In the Foreign Office, at Whitehall, there is a regular staff of printers always at work, and if these men liked they might let out secrets of the most momentous kind, any one of which would, perhaps, in these days of journalistic competition, be worth a few hundred pounds. But such a dereliction of duty has never yet occurred; it was a clerk, and not a compositor, who betrayed his trust.

Most honorable to the profession is the story of Harding, the printer, who bravely bore imprisonment rather than reveal the authorship of the celebrated "Drapier" letters. The printer sat in his cell calmly refusing the entreaties of his friends to divulge the name of the writer, Dean Swift, a church magnate, and a great wit, who dressed himself in the disguise of a low Irish peasant, and sat by, listening to the noble refusal and the tender importunities, only anxious that no word or glance from the unfortunate printer should reveal the secret. Swift was bent solely upon securing his own safety at the expense of the printer; he cowered before the legal danger which Harding boldly confronted. The world has unequally allotted the meed of fame to the two combatants. The wit and the printer both fought the battle for the liberty of the press, until the sense of an outraged community released the typographer from the peril so nobly encountered.

There is also the allegiance which printers pay to their chief, in not divulging important intelligence. In some cases a compositor is necessarily intrusted with an item of news which would be negotiable immediately, and worth pounds to him. Seldom or ever is there a betrayal of trust in this way. The examination papers, printed so extensively in London, are of the most tremendous importance to certain classes, who would pay almost any sum to obtain the roughest proof the night before. An instance of this kind occurred quite recently. A printer was "got at," and promised a considerable amount of money for a rough proof. What was his course of action? He simply informed the authorities, and the tempter was punished. It was another and a creditable example of how well and honorably kept are the secrets of the printing office.

How "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Came to be Written.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, in her book entitled "Half a Century," gives the following account of the origin of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mrs. Swisshelm, giving an account of her first journey to Washington, says:

"I had letters to the proprietor of the Irving House, where I took board. Had others to Col. Benton, Henry Clay and other great men, but he who most interested me was Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, editor of the *National Era*. The great want of an anti-slavery paper at the capital had been supplied by $5 subscriptions to a publication fund, and Dr. Bailey called from Cincinnati take charge of it, and few men have kept a charge with more care and skill. He and the *Era* had just passed the ordeal of a frightful mob, in which he was conciliatory, unyielding and victorious; and he was just then gravely anxious that the *Era* should do yeoman service to the cause which had called it into life.

"The *Era* had a large circulation, and high literary standing, but Dr. Bailey was troubled about the difficulty or impossibility of procuring anti-slavery tales. Mrs. Southworth was writing serials for it, and he had hoped that she, a Southern woman with Northern principles, could weave into her stories pictures of slavery which would call damaging attention to it, but in this she had failed.

"Anti-slavery tales, anti-slavery tales was what the good doctor wanted. Temperance had its story-writer in Arthur. If only abolition had a good writer of fiction, one who could interest and educate the young. He knew of but one pen able to write what be wanted, and alas! the finances of the *Era* could not command it. If only he could engage Mrs. Stowe. I had not heard of her, and he explained that she was the daughter of Lyman Beecher. I was surprised, and exclaimed:

"'A daughter of Lyman Beecher write abolition stories. Saul among the prophets!'

"I reminded the doctor that President Beecher and Prof. Stowe had broken up the theological department of Lane Seminary by suppressing the anti-slavery agitation raised by Theodore Weld, a Kentucky student, and threw their influence against disturbing the Congregational churches with the new fanaticism; that Edward Beecher invented the "organic sin-devil," behind which churches and individuals took refuge when called upon to "come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty." But Dr. Bailey said he knew them personally, and that, despite their public record, they were at heart anti-slavery, and that prudence alone dictated their course. Mrs. Stowe was a graphic story-teller, had been in Kentucky, taken in the situation and could describe the peculiar institution as no one else could. If he could only enlist her, the whole family would most likely follow into the abolition ranks, but the bounty money, alas, where could he raise it?

"Where there is a will there is a way, and it was but a few months after that conversation when Dr. Bailey forwarded $100 to Mrs. Stowe, as a retaining fee for her services in the cause of the slave, and lo, the result, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' As it progressed he sent her another and then another $100. Was ever money so well expended?"

Kissing in Paris.

At a party of young people in Paris conversation happened to turn on the subject of kissing, and the question was propounded who of the young men present could boast of having given or being able to give "his girl" the most kisses. Various were the replies this question called out. Finally a young man and the girl to whom he was betrothed bet 200 francs that they could kiss 10,000 times in ten hours, provided they would be allowed to take an occasional glass "between." Two persons were appointed a committee to count the number of kisses, and the work began. During the first hour they counted 2,000 kisses. During the second hour the kisses were not nearly as numerous, for the committee only counted 1,000. After the third hour, during which they managed to score but 1,750, further operations were brought to a sudden standstill. The lips of the young man were seized with a cramp, and he was carried off in a fainting condition. The girl, a few days later, was stricken with brain fever. When the people who had won the bet demanded their money, the parents of the girl refused to pay her share of it. The matter was then taken to the courts; there it was decided that the bet must be paid.

FOR applying to wounds made by removing large limbs in pruning fruit trees nothing is better than gum shellac, dissolved in alcohol to the consistency of paint.

Big Elms in New England.

In Deerfield, Mass., the Williams elm measures in circumference at one foot from the ground, 26 feet; at four feet, 19 feet; at seven feet, 20½ feet.

Another elm measures, at the same elevations, 27, 18½ and 19 feet.

Another measures 22½, 15½ and 13½. This last-named tree has a spread of 100 feet. The Williams elm measures in its spread at least 150 feet.

At Weathersfield, Ct., there is an elm which measures, at three feet and three inches from the ground, 21 feet 5 inches. The girth of this tree where the roots enter the ground is 55 feet 6 inches. Its main limbs are great trees in themselves. Thus, the circumference of the south branch is 16 feet 8 inches; of the east branch, 11 feet 6 inches; northwest, 10 feet 8; of the west, 8 feet 7. From north to south the diameter of the spread is 150 feet; from east to west, 152 feet, and the circumference of the spread is 429 feet.—*Hartford Times.*

THE best soil for sweet potatoes is a sandy loam. If sand largely predominates they will flourish if well manured. New ground or virgin soil is especially favorable for this crop. It is the common practice to sow buckwheat on new land for the first crop and then to plant sweet potatoes for the second. An abundant crop is the general result. In a heavy loam the vines grow luxuriantly, but the tubers are generally small, rooty and of inferior quality. In clayey soil sweet potatoes will not thrive.

IN some parts of Germany, instead of smoking meat to preserve it, it is hung up in a dry, well-ventilated room, and painted over with wood vinegar (pyroligneous acid), an acid distilled over when wood is burned in air-tight stoves, or any other place where there is not free access of atmospheric air. The painting three or four times with this vinegar answers every purpose of smoking. It protects the meat from insects, fungi, and putrefaction.

Loved Another.

Fanny Fuld was one of the beauties of Baltimore. She married Eli Elias, a wealthy young merchant, and the wedding was a great social event in that city. A few months ago, after six months of seeming happiness, the wife confessed to her husband that she was in love with another man. He said at once that they must part, and, though she begged hard to stay with him, promising the utmost circumspection of conduct, he insisted upon casting her off. She grew despondent, and wrote imploring letters to him, but he would not see her. At last she has committed suicide.

A Family Discussion on the Nihilists.

Mrs. Fitzgoggles, youthful and prepossessing wife of Prof. Fitzgoggles, the great classical scholar, whom Mrs. F. adores up to the gold rims of his eye glasses, with the discriminating adoration, has been reading the trial of the Russian Nihilists. For the first time in her life it occurs to her that it might be as well to understand the meaning of the term "Nihilist." She consults the professor over the soup. This is how the discussion goes:

"My dear, who are these dreadful people, the Nihilists?"

The professor sniffs something and adjusts his glasses.

"The Nihilists, my love?"

"Yes, my darling."

"They are Russian revolutionists, my dear."

"I know that, stupid."

"Then why did you ask for information that you already possessed?"

"Why will you be so provoking? I want to know who they are."

"I have already told you."

"You told me nothing. They shoot and stab people, don't they, and blow up palaces and railway trains, and all that sort of thing?"

"Exactly, Mrs. Fitzgoggles."

"Well, is that why they give them such a funny name?"

"Funny! I see nothing funny in the name."

"Good gracious, Fitzgoggles! You'd vex a saint."

"Or a—ahem! fallen angel."

"Thank you, sir. You're in a charming humor this evening. I ask a simple question—a very simple question—and receive a characteristic reply."

"But what do you wish to know, my love?"

"What a question to ask! Have I not already told you?"

"And have I not already answered?"

"No. I want to know why Russians who shoot and stab and blow up palaces and things are called Nihilists."

"They are not called Nihilists because they shoot and stab and blow up. I might call you a Nihilists at that rate."

"Mr. Fitzgoggles, don't try to be sarcastic. If you must be a Russian you needn't be a bear!"

"If you must be a woman you needn't be a tartar. There, there. Well, I'll tell you, if you'll only listen."

"Thank you, sir; the information is not of the slightest consequence."

"But I insist. A woman should not remain in ignorance."

"A nice match I made in marrying a dictionary."

"The embodiment of all wisdom, my love."

"Yes, bound in calf."

"Josephine!"

"Ha, ha, ho!"

"Madam, you seem to enjoy your own wit excessively. It is pleasant to see that some one enjoys it."

"You seem to enjoy it vastly."

"My dear, it is a waste of time to argue or explain with a woman."

"That is why you men always try to escape. Well, then, what is the meaning of the word Nihilist?"

"Since you condescend to ask in an intelligent manner, I will try to explain, though I fear the explanation will never get into your pretty head. A Nihilist, my love, is a person who belives in nothing."

"In nothing?"

"Absolutely nothing, and is resolved on destroying everything that is."

"How shocking! Then why are so many women Nihilists?"

"Upon my soul, I can't understand unless it be that women, understanding nothing, naturally believe in nothing. Ha, ha, ha!"

"Quite true, my dear. They believe in men."

The professor collapses.

The Oleander.

This beautiful plant, when under proper culture, is truly a gem among flowers. The best way to root cuttings is in a bottle of rain water set in the window. The cuttings should be no deeper in the water than half way up to the second joint, and when the rootlets get to be half an inch long, carefully put in rich, sandy loam. After the plant blooms, cut back to within a foot or fifteen inches of the ground, when three branches will come out; let them grow until it again blossoms; after which cut them all back about six inches from the main stalk, and every time it blooms repeat cutting back, and in a few years a very beautiful plant will be the result; with proper care it will grow more beautiful with age.

"THIS is a nice time of night for you to be coming in," said a mother to her daughter, who returned from a walk at 10 o'clock. "When I was like you," continued she, "my mother would not allow me out later than 7 o'clock." "Oh, you had a nice sort of a mother," murmured the girl. "I had, you young jade, a nicer mother than ever you had," said the mother.

Growth of the Earth.

The millions of aerolites descending upon the earth as an everlasting shower over all its surface prove that the earth is growing; the gradual rise of its oceans prove the fact, and the great truth is also demonstrated by the bottoms of all these oceans, according to their various depths, constantly getting filled up by primary formations. In short, the universal law of terrestrial growth is demonstrated by every shell upon the shore, which, by its formation, is just that much permanently added to the bulk. But sinking into the bowels of the earth as deep as man can reach proves the growth of the earth far more strongly than all the facts and words which are available on the momentous question; for no matter how far down, every inch of the descent was once the surface, however low it may now be out of sight, by the accumulation of creative increase over it since the time. Thus, so far as we have been enabled to penetrate, and the rule holds good over every part of its surface, we find the strata, however deep we may descend, all lying, as to time, in the order of their formation. They can not be otherwise, as no convulsions of nature could reverse the position of one stratum by superimposing it upon another. If we sink down through the strata to the depth of, say, a thousand yards, we pass through the works of several geological epochs, the first one that on which the drift of the deluge rests, the latest formation, the next—if in the sinking there is no missing link—a step in time earlier, and so on in succession, until we reach the lowest stratum at the depth mentioned, the oldest one in the series. There it is just where it was deposited, then on the surface of the earth, perhaps more than 1,000,000 years ago, while all the others have been in latter times superimposed in their respective geological epochs, up to the surface. There is another such epochal formation going on and getting thicker under all oceans since the present continental features of the globe arose, which will yet be dry land, and will be the latest formation for the geologists of the remote future.—*Colburn's Magazine.*

JOHN DOUGHER, a one-legged man, while collecting funds in Easton, Pa., to buy an artificial leg, met with an old sweetheart, and they were married.

OLE BULL will summer as usual in Norway, and will have as guests Emma Thursby and Maurice Strakosch.

MOST people are like eggs—too full of themselves to hold anything else.

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ja30-'80 B. R. WALKER.

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I do not wish to be considered harsh, nor do I wish to speculate on your delinquency. But I am constrained to tell you candidly who have not paid their taxes for the years 1877 and 1878, that unless the same is paid promptly I shall levy upon and sell your property. Remember that the law allows fifty cents for every levy, and six per cent. additional, all of which must be paid by the party owing the taxes. Shall I make these costs, or will you pay up and save it yourselves? That is the question. I mean business.
Respectfully,
jan1' B. R. WALKER, Sheriff.

STRAYED!

TAKEN UP, AS STRAYS, by J. R. Weaver, living 5 miles East of Hickman, near Mud Creek, in Fulton county, Ky., on the 12th day of February, 1880, One White and Black Spotted COW and CALF. Cow aged about 14 years, both marked with crop and underbit in right and split in left ear, but having no other marks or brands perceivable, and which is appraised at the value of eight dollars.
Witness my hand this 21st day of February, 1880.
mch5 4w J. W. MAYES, J. P. F. C.

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It is manufactured by Brown & Co., Cincinnati, the well known manufacturers of useful household articles, and is sold only by their agents to housekeepers. The real utility of this article will at once be seen by those most interested, and we predict for it a large sale. Every housekeeper in the land will want one.

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